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LONDON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1992

Clinton, Reassuring the Allies, Affirms 'Continuity' of American Foreign Policy



President-elect Bill Clinton lugging his wife, Hillary, during an appearance in Little Rock, Arkansas, after his electoral victory.

Stable Financial Markets a Goal

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON - President-elect Bill Clinton sought to reassure foreign leaders and financial markets Wednesday by promising continuity in the fundamentals of U.S. foreign policy and an economie-growth agenda that would pursue "stability."

Working on little sleep after his decisive victory over President George Bush in the election Tuesday, Mr. Clinton asked for global cooperation with Mr. Bush in the 11 weeks that will mark the transition from the defeated pres-

Mr. Clinton said "America's fundamental interests" in the world do not change when the presidency changed hands, and he warned foes against daubting U.S. "resolve" during the

The brief statement, delivered to television cameras outside the governor's home in Little Rock, Arkansas, was a broad attempt to stress calm and continuity in the bodrock elements of U.S. economic and foreign affairs.

"I urge America's friends and loes alike to recognize, as I do, that America has only one president at a time, that America's foreign policy remains solely in his hands, that even as America's administrations change, America's fundamental interests do not, that the greatest gesture of goodwill any nation can make toward me is to continue their full cooperation during this period with our one president, George Bush."

versary could make would be to doubt Ameri-ca's resolve during this period of transition."

He specifically cited the need for continued progress in the Middle East peace talks, completion of a strategie arms agreement, progress in global trade talks, bolstering Russian democracy, seeking peace in the former Yugoslavia and aiding famine victims in Somalia.

The governor, standing beside Vice President-elect Ai Gore, said he would work "on the hard and vital task of restoring our nation's economic strength.

"Today I say to our financial and business leaders that although change is on the horizon. we understand the need to pursue stability even as we pursue new growth."

He did not give specifics in responding to Wall Street's concern that a Democratic jobs and "investment" program would luel inflation and lift interest rates.

"The changes I seek will strengthen America's market systems, not weaken them," he said. Much earlier in the day, after learning that he had won the White House, the governor called on Americans to unify under the banner of "a new patriotism" and to help create an "eco-

nomic giant." Mr. Clinton, the 46-year-old Democratie governor who called for change, championed the middle class and promised economic revitalization, will be inaugurated on Jan, 20 as the 42d president of the United States. Twelve years of Republican Party control of the White House will end.

The president-elect, who rose from humole roots in his poor, rural state, won 43 percent of the popular vote in the election on Tuesday to Mr. Bush's 38 percent. Ross Perot, the independent candidate. finished with a surprisingly strong 19 percent and gave every indication that he planned to remain on the national stage.

The Democratic ticket piled up a huge margin in electoral votes. Mr. Clinton won 32 states and the District of Columbia, for 370 electoral votes, 100 more than was needed for victory. He swept the Northeast and the West Coasi. He won all the big industrial states of the North and the eastern Plains, and he made inroads in the previously solid Republican South

The Republican ticket of Mr. Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle won 16 states, with 168 electoral votes. The president narrowly won Florida and his home state of Texas, Mr. Perot won no electoral votes.

In Little Rock, the Arkansas capital, Mr. Clinton met Wednesday with a small team of aides who will begin the transition to power. No cabinet selections were announced, but Mickey Kantor, the governor's campaign chairman, said there would be announcements "later this

Mr. Clinton said. 'I'm happy, exhausted, thinking about the work that bas to be done." Half a continent away, Mr. Bush, returning to Washington, exhorted supporters gathered on the south lawn of the White House; "Let's finish this thing in style. We are going to coop-

See CLINTON, Page 6

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HAVE !

Amid Political Anger, Passion Won Out

By E.J. Dionne

The Washington Post WASHINGTON - The supreme irony of the 1992 election is that in a year when Americans vented their anger at politics and their rage at government, they elected a man with a passionate Jove for politics and a reverence for government and its possibilities. Bill Clinton was a good enough

politician to spend much of his time this year calling for change and echoing the electorate's disconthat he came of age during an opti-

NEWS ANALYSIS mistic time in his nation's history.

soured Americans on public life. During a campaign swing had won World War II bei through Indiana in March, Mr. father figure for our country."

youthful concern with preserving his "political viability," expressed in his 1969 letter explaining his tent. But now and again, Mr. Clin-ton would speak a larger truth in his 1969 letter explaining his about himself, reminding voters attitude toward the draft, came off badly to young people, who saw politics as "seamy and seedy."

"Let me tell you what politics the prospect that we might end ra-as about when I was a kid." Mr. cial discrimination in the South." was about when I was a kid." Mr. Clinton went on. It was, he said, "about Dwight Eisenhower who had won World War II being a

Politics, he declared, "was about "And in the beginning," he said, "that we might end the war in Vict-

we could."

See PASSION, Page 6

your child to grow up to be a politi-cian," he said, "It was about John

Kennedy, who promised to change

Markets Await Clues On Economic Team

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK -- In actions little noticed in the days before his election, Bill Clinton switched the emphasis of his campaign from the grand themes of education and health reform to the bread-andbutter issues of creating jobs and persuading the financial markets that he will also bring the budget deficit under control.

He was setting his priorities for governing. Now markets and politicians alike are awaiting his first concrete signal: the names of the economie team that will execute these priorities. All signs Wednesday were that he is searching methodically for a galaxy of professionals with a mixture of Washington and Wall Street experience who can convince the country that he will not be a spendthrift president but will nevertheless run an activist policy to improve the

The one name most commonly mentioned on Wali Street for the post of secretary of the Treasury is Paul A. Volcker, the former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board who earned his place in history by taming inflation in the 1980s. The financial community

would regard him as its talisman.

But he is the least likely choice unless financial markets force Mr.

Clinton to hire him by dumping dollars and Treasury bonds and provoking a crisis of confidence in the new administration, and there was no sign of that Wednesday.

The other name mentioned as a confidence-builder is Peter G. Peterson, a former Nixon administration official who now is chairman of the Blackstone Group and the Council on Foreign Relations, one of the premier Establishment bodies in the United States.

But Mr. Valcker remains the new administration's ace in the hole.

See TEAM, Page 17

Election at a Glance

Latest U.S. election returns.

Republicans 14

	States won	Electoral votes	Popular vote	Percent
Clinton	32 + DC	370	43,472.628	43
Bush	18	168	37,929,665	3 8
Perot	0	0	19,138,191	19
Needed to total 100 p some state	ercent becaus	ne 538 electoral ve se of additional ca	otés. Percentage andidates on the	s may not ballot in
SENATE	HANDER	AND PROPERTY.	BENEFAT P	Second.
	Seats won	/ Winning	Seats in new	Change

PRESIDENT

Democrats	20	13	57	+1
HOUSE OF BE	PRES	SENTATIVES	S- 6-64-8	STORY OF
	s won/ ading	Winning Incumbents	Seats in old Congress	Change
Republicans	175	129	166	+9
Democrats	259	195	268	-9
GOVERNORS			All the second	7
	Won	Winning Incumbents	Previous	Change
Republicans	4	0	20	-4
Democrate	A	4	28	

Major Narrowly Survives Vote Commons Clears Way for Maastricht Debate

Commons narrowly approved a development. measure Wednesday paving the way for continued debate on the

Maastricht treaty. with min
The approval, by 319 to 316, represented a vote of confidence for Prime Minister John Major, giving him the negotiating authority he had sought to chair the European Community summit meeting in Ed-

inhurgh next month. Minutes earlier, Commons rejected, by the same vote, an amendment offered by the opposition Labor Party that would have delayed debate on the Treaty on European Union until after the Edinburgh

The prelude to the late-night vote had been a two-week marathon of lobbying and arm-twisting in which Mr. Major struggled to win back the support of more than 30 rebels within the ranks of his Conservative Party.

In the Commons debate hours before the vote, Mr. Major had warned that rejection would leave Britain "scowling in frustration" on the sidelines of Europe.

Britain, he said, must be allowed LONDON - The House of "to play a central role" in Europe's "I cannot believe that the House wants a European Community

with minimum influence for this Mr. Major also warned that without the Treaty on European Union, the country faced a "fatal cocktail" of political and economic

instability. The prime minister, who staked his political and personal prestige on winning the vote, gained welcome support from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, who rejected claims that the treaty lays

the foundation for a federal super-Mr. Major said failure to ratify the treaty would lead to a Community "lighting day after day, time and time again all the battles that

were fought and largely won in the "Anyone who believes that that situation of uncertainty would be good for political stability, for husisimply be deluding themselves," he

The prime minister, answering critics who want ratification delayed until Denmark has held a second referendum on the treaty next year, said all other EC members would ratify it by the end of the year - leaving Britain and Denmark the odd ones out.

Mr. Major has said the ratification hill would be brought back to Parliament before the Edinburgh meeting on Dec. 11 and 12. This debate has been turned by

the government itself into an occasion to garner support for a discredited prime minister of a discredited government," said John Smith, the Labor leader.

in backing Mr. Major on the treaty, Mr. Kohl warned that it could take more than a generation to bring Europe closer together if the pact were to fail.

Mr. Kohl's comments. in an article in The European newspaper, contrasted with those of the German vice-president of the EC Commission, Martin Bangemann, who on Tuesday said treaty provisions ness, for growth and for jobs would on decision-making presupposed simply be deluding themselves." he "the idea of a federal European The Vote '92

Opening to New Era

With the Reagan-Bush chap-

ter of American history coming to a close, the new president will have the opportunity to shape a new era. Page 2.

Bill Clinton's slow, single-Page 2. minded quest.

The Japanese marvel at Clinton's youth. Germany's jey view of the U.S. president-elect. Page 3.

The unknown Arkansan: Europe likes his youth hut sees a challenge.

Full speed ahead for the president-elect's transition team in Little Rock

Women made major inroads in Congress.

Voters in 14 states call for term limits on lawmakers. Page 5. U.S. markets turn to domestic concerns. Page 15. Picking a Clinton-era stock

portfolio. Page 15. Asian stocks climb after the election. Page 19.

The Dollar 1.5515 1.5478 122.45 122.98

Kiosk

AT&T Weighs

\$4 Billion Deal

American Telephone &

Telegraph Co., seeking a ma-

jor presence in cellular com-

munications, intends to pay

\$3.8 billion for an interest in

the largest U.S. operator in the fast-growing field. (Page 15) The deal under negotiation

with McCaw Cellular Com-

manications would put AT&T

in competition with regional "Baby Bell" phone companies,

which operate cellular service

in major cities. This would be

the long-distance phone gi-ant's biggest acquisition since

its \$7.4 billion purchase of the

computer maker NCR last

Down

29.44

3,223,04

irib Inde)

Down

0.35%

89.48

U.S. Asks GATT for Sanctions

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribine

PARIS - The Bush administration sought approval Wednesday to impose retaliatory tariffs on up to \$1 billion in European Community agricultural products as the United States and Europe headed toward a trade war that could become one of the first big international tests for Presidentelect Bill Clinton after he takes office in January.

If so, Mr. Clinton's response should provide an early clue to whether he will prove to be markedly tougher than President George Bush in wielding U.S. trade weapons in the international economic

The move by U.S. trade officials at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva followed the breakdown Tuesday night of three days of negotiations in Chicago between EC and U.S. agriculture ministers. They failed to resolve a long-standing conflict over European subsidies for oilseeds production that unexpectedly became an obstacle to reaching a sweeping world trade liberalization agreement.

European officials acknowledged that, unless they could find a way to avoid the recriminations resulting from an escalaring tariff war with the United States, the global economy was likely to reap the grim harvest of a largely parochial farmsubsidy dispute whose seeds were sown years ago.

By killing hopes for a breakthrough in the six-year

GATT talks, the impending trans-Atlantic trade conflict could not have come at a worse time.

"Slumbering trade conflicts will now be re-vived," warned the Dutch foreign trade minister.

Yvonne van Rooy. "The world economy has lost a needed boost. That is bad not only for industrialized economies, but also for developing countries and countries in the Middle East and Eastern

The oilseeds dispute - in which the U.S. government repeatedly has sought to scale back EC subsidies that largely benefit European, mostly German, producers at the expense of American soybean farmers — only recently became em-broiled in the broader GATT Uruguay Round The global trade talks are aimed at bolstering

world trade through a new set of rules designed to broaden international access to services and investment, liberalize trade in textiles and agriculture, expand protection of patents and copyrights as well as reduce tariffs on traditional goods. The entire tangled trade affair is now expected

to end up as one of the first matters that Mr. Clinton and his incoming Democratic administra-tion may have to confront. How the new U.S. president responds is likely to shape Washington's approach to international economic issues for Some analysis said Mr. Clinton may prove to be

surprise to national leaders who worry that Democrats tend to be more protectionist than There are widespread fears around the world over Bill Clinton's deep-seated instincts on trade," said Jeffrey A. Garten, a New York investment

banker and author who was a White House trade See GATT, Page 17

VOTE '92 / WOVING ON

An End to Hard-Core Conservatism, and a Chance to Shape a New Era

By E. J. Dionne Jr. Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - An era of American history has

Bill Clinton's victory marks the end of the age of heroic conservatism, a time when the right sought to remake the world through market economics, traditional values and military superiority. The president-elect has thus been offered the opportunity Ronald Reagan was turning point in the nation's life.

Mr. Reagan seized his time. He enhanced the power of the presidency and ushered in vast changes in the nation's global role, in its approach to government. in the economy, in popular attitudes toward the family and culture, in the judiciary and in U.S. intellectual life.

President George Bush's modest share of Tuesday's vote was evidence of how far the country had moved from a central premise of the old era: that government was almost always the problem and almost never part of

Whatever they disagreed on, Mr. Clinton, the Democrat, and Ross Pernt, the independent, thought that righting the economy required government to do a lot more than raise taxes, and they assailed "trickle-down

The next era will be shaped in part by arguments over what the old order was about, and what it achieved. For critics of the Reagan-Bush years, their most important legacies include a \$4 trillion national deht, the erosion of American competitiveness and the decline of real wages. The era, to its detractors, also was a time of embittered race relations, spreading homelessness, cor-porate and speculative excess and a widening gap be-

tween the rich and everyone else.

Conservatives paint a different picture. How, they ask, can history judge them harshly when they hastened the end of Soviet communism and turned the United States into the world's only military superpower? How can the 1980s be seen as a story of economic decline when the Reagan recovery led to what a Wall Street Journal

NEWS ANALYSIS

editorialist, Robert Bartley, has called "the seven fat

Among the troubling legacies of the conservative era, the budget deficit gets the most attention, and it may indeed represent the largest political failure of the conservative project. In theory, conservatives said they could convince voters that less government was good for them. In practice they failed - and, in some ways, they

Conservatism fell short because it would always postpone or fail to address adequately the question: How much government do we want?" said Terry Eastland, a resident scholar at the Ethics and Public Policy Center and a former Reagan administration official. "It was always easier to cut tax rates than to ask: Do we need entitlement reform or to cut subsidies to farmers who earn more than \$100,000 a year?"

Conservatives paid dearly for this failure, and no one paid a larger price than Mr. Bush. In the face of oceans of red ink, first Mr. Reagan and then Mr. Bush were forced to raise taxes. Mr. Reagan never paid for his departure from conservative principle. Mr. Bush, who took the "read my lips" pledge, did.

The shape of the economy at the end of the Reagan-

Bush era will be debated for years. There was considerable economic growth in the 1980s, but many Americans sensed that they never enjoyed its fruits. Many had to "trade down" to jobs with less pay and fewer benefits. In many families, it took two jobs to make ends meet. Many families kept up, but did not sense that a rising tide was doing anything to lift their economic boat.

This was more than an economic problem for conservatives. It became a moral problem as well. If the values conservatives esponsed involved rewarding hard work, family stability and obedience to the law, what could conservatives say to those who lived by all those rules and found themselves slipping behind?

This was a particular crisis for the Reagan Democrats, voters of modest means who believed in those "traditional values." Thus another major conservative failure lay in the sense of betrayal felt by the Reagan Democrats, most of whom came home on Tuesday to their old allegiances.

The Reagan Democrais also were attracted to the right's muscular anti-communism and its desire to re-store American strength in the world. The high point of this assertive national self-confidence was reached during Reagan's "morning in America" campaign in 1984, and rose again with the collapse of communism and then and rose again with the collapse of communism and the with the U.S. triumph in the Gulf War last year.

Conservatives still fairly claim a victory in the fact that after a post-Vietnam period of doubt, Americans now see their nation's power as mostly a force for good in the world. But for the 1990s, standing astride the world

militarily is not what matters most to voters. An America that defeated the Soviet Union in a political and military competition is now consumed with improving its chances in an economic contest with Japan and the industrial powers of Western Europe. -

Herein may lie one of the greatest ironies of the conservative era. Nothing so united the American right as the battle against Soviet communism, and they see the West's triumph in the Cold War as one of history's most

But voters saw the Cold War victory as yesterday's news and Mr. Bush's emphasis on his role as "commander in chief" could not penetrate an electorate that felt, in the phrase of Senator Harris Wofford, Democrat of Pennsylvania, that "it's time to take care of our own." The most lasting mark of the conservative era will be

the judicial revolution created by years of Republican appointments to the federal bench. Reagan and Bush appointers now comprise 65 percent of the federal judiciary and a majority of the Supreme Court. Mr. Clinton instantly can start rolling back conservative gains with appointments of his own, but a counterrevolution could ake years to complete. An increasingly conservative federal judiciary already

has forced liberals to seek many of their victories in Congress, in the state legislatures and at the ballot boxes, not in the courtroom. Conservative courts have rewritten criminal procedure, expanded the ability of states to regulate abortion and taken a more expansive view of

roperty rights.

Much more tenuous have been the achievements of the conservatives' war on government regulation. Advocates

economic costs of regulatory policies, but in many areas, especially the environment, the conservatives' resulatory rollbacks never were broadly popular.

iant Chris

Mr. Bush expressed his own sense that the country opposed a full-scale war on environmental regulation when he signed a clean air bill and appointed William K. Reilly, respected by environmental groups, as head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The Reagan-Bush era's battle for "traditional values" probably was more successful than liberals would like to admit, but much less successful than conservatives had

Mr. Clinton's own campaign showed that he sensed that certain values dubbed "conservative" were widely accepted in the country. He knew he needed to assert his fealty to private enterprise, call for "responsibility" from the recipients of social programs, speak of the impor-tance of family stability, be tough on crime and criticize

Republicans tried relentlessly and unsuccessfully to Republicans tried relentlessly and unsuccessfully to upend Mr. Clinton by using issues rooted in the politics of the 1960s — Vietnam-era draft evasion, marjuana use, crime, even the feminism of his wife, Hillary.

And on many questions the country may have become more liberal during the conservative era. Thus could Mr. Clinton enthusiastically embrace gay rights and gender equality, and support abortion rights with a minimum of cavests, and even count the young on MTV.

caveats, and even court the young on MTV.

Mr. Clinton was unrelenting in waging war not simply
on Mr. Bush, but also on the last 12 years. He ran to end

A Slow, Single-Minded Quest Will, and Luck, Helped Clinton to Persevere

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas -Bill Clinton appeared before a tumultuous crowd outside the Old State House as the president-elect, a job he had prepared for with singular determination since a 'summer day in 1963 when he shook John F. Kennedy's hand and dreamed of someday carrying forward the JFK legacy for another

Standing in the same spot elec-tion night where he had announced his candidacy 13 months before, cngulfed by the chants of "Land-slide! Landslide!," Mr. Clinton, 46, jubilantly acknowledged the culmination of a long political rise that was as improbable as it was ambitious. It was one in which he transformed himself, reconstructed the Democratic Party and overcame a reseries of potentially debilitating obstacles through will, persever-ance, irrepressible love of politics - and luck

William Jefferson Clinton had much to overcome.

Born fatherless in a poor Southem state that had never produced a president, Mr. Clinton rose to the governorship of Arkansas and then was reduced to the status of hasbeen at age 34, when voters in 1980 turned him into the youngest former governor in U.S. history.

He regained the governor's office two years later and began a long, slow quest for national recognition, hindered by the low social and edncational rankings of his state. He first publicly talked of seeking the presidency in the mid-1980s, only to bow out in 1987, citing his family. When he decided to run in the 1992 race, he was overshadowed for months by speculation over the intentions of a better-known governor of a large Northern state, Mario M. Cuomo of New York.

Dismissed as a longshot when he entered the race last year, at a time when President George Bush's approval rating was above 70 percent, Mr. Clinton was anointed prema-turely as the Democratic front-runner before the public knew his character or his record as governor. Then he was derided as a mortally wounded whale, his candidacy harpooned last winter by allega-tions that he was a draft-dodging

During the primaries, he was characterized as a closet Republi-can, a "pander bear" and a soft peanut waiting to he unshelled by Mr. Bush. He was ridiculed for his tendency to talk his way around flaws, most noticeably his "I didn't inhale" remark, uttered after he said he had experimented with marijuana as a student.

Rendered seemingly irrelevant by the phenomenon of Ross Perot's ndependent candidacy in May and June, he was then savaged by Mr. Bush as a waffler and an unpatriotic overseas war protester.

Yet, Mr. Clinton endured and prevailed, associating his tribulations with those of people struggling to survive and hungry for change and hope.

acknowledge that they thought Mr. Clinton's candidacy was doomed in New Hampshire in February. Bruce Reed, the issues director. said he would never forget the Sunday nine days before that state's primary, when the campaign's polls showed an unbreakable free fall after a former Arkansas television reporter, Gennifer Flowers, said that she had had a 12-year affair with the governor.

"They all looked like somebody

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Chillian Chillian

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The governor, too.

That was before the revelation that as a 23-year-old Rhodes Schol-ar, Mr. Clinton had written and thanked a Reserve Officers' Training Corps commander at the University of Arkansas for saving him from the draft. And it was the day before Mr. Clinton fell sick. "In the holding rooms before he

went out to speak, he would be coughing and hacking and spitting and wheezing," said David Mat-thews, a longtime political ally in Arkansas, "He looked like hell, But the guy just won't stop."

The candidate, normally cool under pressure, lost his temper at times during those days, unwilling to accept the notion that his years of planning might be for naught.

Mr. Clinton survived long

enough to pronounce himself the Comeback Kid." and established a pattern that carried him through. The bleaker things looked, the harder he would work - shake more hands, get up earlier, scratch around for the right plan — and somehow, in the midst of it all, luck would break his way.

It was lucky for Mr. Clinton, his des say, that at his most vulneramained flat, that Mr. Bush let the for the right ones." can convention, that the once-incomparable Bush campaign team seemed in disarray.

among the moments Mr. Clinton and his aides remember as turning consistently predicted the quespoints. Their key moments were tions and often figured out the anmore mystical than practical - swers before his staff, his oppomoments when this most rhythmic nents or the press. On those few of political campaigners suddenly occasions when he was uncertain

figured out the beat.

Christopher Ashby, one of his Georgetown University roomduring the New York primary and



Stuart Williamson, an artist at Madame Tussand's Wax Museum in London, finishing off a clay likeness of President-elect Bill Clinton on Wednesday in preparation for making a wax cast.

At debates, at town meetings, in contests for individual states, in But none of the lucky breaks are putting together a thematic message for the campaign, Mr. Clinton

mates, once said that Mr. Clinton again in May, he was depressed and ble he was stronger than the com-petition, that the economy re-predict exam questions and study and his mood would lift.

Mr. Clinton's mother, his

political allies and his new assistants saw that he carried a singular dream to be president. As boys of 15 he and his best friend, David Leopoulos, would play touch foot-ball in their yard and sometimes pretend they were Kennedys on the White House lawn. For Mr. Clinton's birthday this August, Mr. Leopoulos bought him a football. The first game is scheduled for late January behind Mr. Clinton's new house in Washington.

Sweet Irony of Renunciation

Al Gore, Having Opted Out, Finds Himself Back on Stage By Steven A. Holmes

New York Times Service NEW YORK - When the subject of Al Gore Jr. is raised, inevitably the phrase "born to lead" spoken with either admiration or sarcasm — seeps into the conversa-

Still, if it was preordained for this Washington-born child of a former senator to reach the heights of power, his rise to the vice presi-dency has been by fits and starts. After his disastrous 1988 run for the Democratic presidential nomination - which thrust him onto the national stage but also saw him alienate large blocks of traditional Democratic voters - he is as surprised as anyone to be in the position he's in now

"I certainly had not given up the thought of running for president." Mr. Gore said when asked about his feelings after his defeat four years ago. "I made no bones about the fact that I wanted to be presi-dent and would run again when I had the opportunity.

"But if somebody had told me in 1988 that come January '93 you'll be inaugurated as vice president of the United States, I would have

had disparaged in the past and his feeling that he had removed himself from consideration when he said in August 1991 that he would not run in 1992. At the time, he said he wanted to devote more time to his family and young son, who was his staff to the wall by refusing to nearly killed after being struck by a appear in anything but a blue suit, car two years earlier.

But in what Mr. Gore feels is a sweet irony, the banking of the fire Harvard, Mr. Gore opposed U.S. of his ambition moved him closer to national power rather than lar-

"I think that sometimes in life and I'm neither old enough, nor wise enough to put this in proper words — when you care about something a lot and you give it up for the right reasons, it will come back to you in a different form with

a deeper meaning," he said.
"That's what this feels like," he said. "I gave up my ambition to he president in the 1992 cycle for the tor's anti-war stand. right reasons, because of my fam-

completely out of it and really en- move his parents say they would joyed not running for president. have supported -but he knew that And then a place on the national ticket came back to me, unsolicited, unsought, in a different form and unsought, in a different form and the army, motivated, he says, by his with a deeper meaning because the desire to help his father and be-element of personal ambition had cause if he had avoided the draft. been in significant measure drained

A. Gore Sr., a Democratic repre-sentative, and later senator from Tennessee, and Pauline La Fon Gore, a graduate of the Vanderbilt

From childhood throughout much of his adult life, Mr. Gore seemed to he driven to achieve. He was the less rebellious of his parents' two children; an honor student and captain of the football team at St. Albans School for Boys, an exclusive preparatory school in the capital; a cum laude graduate of Harvard; a diligent congress-man, and an expert on arms control and the environment.

In 1988 be wanted to be the youngest president in the country's

said, "Yon're nuts."

Mr. Gore's astonishment stems both from having won an office he gedoess than flash. But his diligence and discipline can border on bland and boring. In 1988, after a consultant suggested that because few voters could identify him Mr. Gore should not vary his wardrobe too much, he drove the patience of appear in anything but a blue suit, light blue shirt and red tie.

Like many of his classmates at involvement in the Vietnam War. But classmates say he was not an active participant in the anti-war

Vietnam was to confront Mr. Gore with his own moral quandary after his graduation from Harvard in 1969. At the time, his father, an outspoken opponent of war, was locked in a bitter and close reelection battle for his Senate seat in which his opponent, Bill Brock. was making an issue over the sena-

it would have doomed his father's chances. In the end, he enlisted in someone else from his small town out of it."

of Carthage, Tennessee, would have had to go. Nevertheless, the senator lost by 46,000 votes. In Victnam, he served as a re-

porter for the newspaper of the 20th Engineering Battalion, sta-tioned outside Saigon.

But his father's loss, the war and the Watergate scandal a few years

later sourced him on politics.

"When I was a little kid, I remember thinking, maybe I would like to do what my father did," Mr. Gore said. "But I completely abandoned that notion, especially after coming back from Vietnam, going through the Watergate years and becoming so distillusioned with government and politics."

Returning home in 1971, he went to work as a reporter for The Tennessean, a newspaper in Nashville. attended the Vanderbilt Graduate School of Religion and tried his hand as a home builder and a live-stock and tobacco farmer. While writing about politics and government for the newspaper he began to feel, he said, that he "could handle some of the decisions I was writing about more creatively than some of the people 1 was covering."
In 1974, when the local congress-

man abruptly retired, Mr. Gore said he made a "snap decision" to run for the office. After squeezing out a victory in the Democratic primary, he won going away in the Recalling that his father's defeat

in 1969 stemmed in part from accusations that he had lost touch with his constituents, Mr. Gore made sure he kept in contact. In his eight years as a congressman he attended more than 1,300 town meetings in his district, spending an average of three weekends a month away from his family in order to do so. Mr. Gore is married to the former Mary Elizabeth (Tipper) Aitcheson, and they have four children: Karenna, Mr. Gore considered leaving the Kristin, Sarah and Albert 3d.

Presidential Vote State-by-State

Here are the latest, unofficial returns in the presidential race in each state. This table includes the popular vote and electoral vote for each candidate listed. The percentage of precincts reporting in each state is given in the column headed "PR." The popular vote for the candidates is listed next, with the percentage of the vote for each in the state. The percentages may not add to 100 because of other candidates on the ballot.



ı	States	PR	Clinton %	Bush %	Perot %
ı	Ala.	99	669.844-41	795,234-48	179,639-11
ı	Alaska	92	57,264-32	73.683-41	50,034-28
	Ariz.	99	519,636-37	542,160-39	. 338,092-24
١	Ark.	98	484,655-54	324,565-36	96,277-11
	Calif.	99	4,812,317-47	3,338,942-32	2,144,856-21
1	Colo.	99	618.256-40		358.662-23
	Conn.	99	681,079-43	574,738-36	345,476-22
1	Del	100	125,997-44	102,436-36	59,061-21
	D.C	100	186,301-86	19.813-09	9,284-04
i	Fla.	99	2,030,573-39	2,108,193-41	1.032,025-20
ı	Ga.	99	987,459-44	969,068-43	302.864-13
	Hawaii		178,893,49	136,430-37	
1	Idaho	·- 99	136,249-29	201,787-43	129,702-28
1	III	98	2.378.871-48	1 717 734-35	832 306-17
ł	Ind	99	835,063-37	976,436,43	E. 4451 381-20
ł	lowa	100	583,934-44	503.338-38	251,040-19
1	Kans.	99	385,875-34	442,968-39	312,454-27
ı	Ку	100	659,706-45	615,753-42	202,689-14
ı	La	99	806,494-46	724,349-42	208,799-12
ł	Maine	98	257,988-39	204,180-31	200,941-30
i	Md	100	941,898-50	671,609-36	271,198-14
ı	Mass.	100	1,315,016-48	803,974-29	.630,440-23
ı	Mich.	98	1,795,144-44	1,496,672-37	801,220-20
ı	Minn.	. 96	990,163-44	730.094-32	545,987-24
I	Miss.	99	391,232-41	478,376-50	83,717-09
ľ	Mo	98	1,039,932-44	800,447-34	511,292-22
l	Mont.	100	153,754-38	143,677-36	106,657-26
ł	Neb	100	214,106-30	338,646-47	171,938-24
I	Nev	99	185,401-38	171,378-35	129,532-26
l	N.H	100	207,264-39	199,623-38	120,029-23
ł	N.J	99	1,358,684-43	1,302,405-41	503,915-16
l	N.M	99	251,991-46	206,659-38	89,695-16
I	N.Y	99	3,243,854-50	2,269,406-35	1,026,616-16
۱	N.C	99	1,089,914-43	1,112,726-44	349,280-14
l	N.D	95	95,810-32	131,489-44	68,190-23
ľ	Ohio	99	1,960,029-40	1,867,831-39	1,021,343-21
Į	Okła	100	473,066-34	592,929-43	319,978-23
l	Оте	97	520,798-43	389,857-32	304,370-25
l	Pa	99	2,222,882-45	1,776,449-36	894,920-18
۱	R.1	99		121,864-29	94,717-23
ı	S.C	.99	474,541-40	569,818-48	137,224-12
ŀ	S.D	100	124,861-37	136,670-41	73,296-22
ł	Tenn	100	933,504-47	840,691-43	199,616-10
l	Texas	99	2,277,835-37	2,458,555-40	1,349,673-22
ľ	Utah	99	181,111-26	319,214-46	201,078-29
ı	VL	99	125,803-46	85,512-31	61,510-23
İ	Va	99	1,028,193-41	1.139,616-45	343,469-14
ŀ	Wash W.Va	99 99	855,257-44 323,939-49	609,535-31 236,359-35	470,949-24
ı	Wis.	99	1,029,585-41	921,889-37	105,608-16 539,352-22
l	Wyo	100	67,858-34	79,513-40 ·	51.182-26
ĺ	Totals		43,468,756-43	37.925,325-38	19,136,436-19

An Armor-Plated Sobriquet

The traditional symbols of the major U.S. political parties are the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey. Because Ross Perot, the 1992 independent candidate for president, has not indicated his choice of symbol, the International Herald Tribune has represented him with an armadillo—a small, burrowing animal protected by an armor of bony plates. Like Mr. Perot, it is a native of

Bush's Graciousness Cuts Through Gloom By Michael Wines

New York Thnes Service

HOUSTON — At a gloomy and sometimes angry post-election gathering, it was left to George Bush to sound a note of grace in

"The people have spoken, and we respect the majesty of the democratic system," the president said Tuesday night. "And I want the country to know that our entire administration will work closely with his team to ensure a smooth transition of power." Mr. Bush said he had called Bill Clinton, the president-elect, to

Mr. Bush said he had carred but Cunton, the president-cases, to congrandate him and to pledge full cooperation in the transition. Before his concession speech, the mood had been ugly in the copy ballroom festooned with balloons and Bush-Quayle banners. The younger party loyalists were defiant buttons: "Smile if You've Had an Affair With Bill Clinton" and "I Annoyed the Media." When the pack of photographers that precedes Mr. Bush to his

public appearances trooped into the room, the crowd exupted in the chant, "No more press! No more press!"

But Mr. Bush, who had bashed his share of journalists recently and said more than a few nasty things about Mr. Clinton as well

would have none of it. "We must all pull together now," Vice President Dan Quayle said, watching the returns in Indianapolis. "He is going to be president of the United States for the next four years. If he runs the country as

well as he ran his campaign, we'll be all right."

But it was hard for many in the room here to accept that Mr. Bush had not just lost but had been thrashed in a game that the Republicans once ruled like baseball's New York Yankees in their heyday.

Perot Ready To Aid New President, Son Says

DALLAS - Ross Perot would be willing to help the new Clinton administration, the son of the defeated independent candidate said Wednesday.
"If President Clinton wants Per-

ot's belp, he certainly would be willing to help him," Ross Perot Jr. said in an interview on ABC television. "I think it's just a matter of finding the right situation they can work on together."

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The younger Mr. Perot said he believed his father "will always be engaged in the American system."
During the campaign, Bill Clin-

ton said he might call on Mr. Perot to play a role in his administration. Mr. Perot, with about 19 percent of the popular vote, finished out of the running and \$60 million out of pocket. But he said his independent presidential campaign succeeded in "sending" a laser-like message" to the establishment politicians.

And in his concession speech, he pointedly left the door open to a future race for the presidency.

"I want you to know that our permanent and I will carry the memory of this past few months with me for the rest of my life," Mr. Perot told several-thousand sup-porters gathered in a hotel ballroom here. "And I am available to you any place, any time and any-where as long as I am around. Mr. Perot likened his candidacy

to the grain of sand that irritates an oyster into generating a pearl. "It has been an honor to be your grain of sand in this process," Mr. Perot said, "We will continue to work together to make pearls, if necessary, in the future. Fair

enough? Some Perot aides expressed bitterness toward voters who they believe supported Mr. Perot but did not vote for him because they did not think he had a chance of win-

After the returns were clear, Mr. Perot congratulated Mr. Clinton and pledged to work with the new administration to get these problems solved now." He also lauded President George

Bush for his years of service, noting that they began in World War II.

Mr. Perot, joined by his running
mate, James B. Stockdale, and their families, spent more than a half hour with the crowd. He led them in several songs, including the Pat-sy Cline standard, "Crazy," that he declared his campaign theme earli-

"Spend about 10 minutes getting over being frustrated that your can-didate didn't win," Mr. Perot said.
"Then take all of this enomous creativity and talent that you displayed, and let's make our country work at the national, state, county. the city, local or neighborhood lev-el and at every single school across

The Voter Research and Surveys exit poll, a joint project of the four television networks, found that Mr. Perot's voters would have sont virtually evenly for Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush if Mr. Perot had not been in the race.

Mr. Perot's support climbed to 20 percent after the presidential debates last month, but the surge subsided when he suddenly aired unsubstantiated charges that he was forced from the race in July because Republican sides planned to embarrass his daughter and

wiretap his business. Still, Mr. Perot received more votes than the independents John Anderson, who garnered 6.6 per-cent in 1980, and George C. Wallace, who received nearly 14 percent in 1968.

"The main thing is: Don't lose your enthusiasm, don't lose your idealism, don't lose your great love for this country," Mr. Perot said. "And please don't feel you have no voice. As long as we're together nationwide, you have enormous voice in our country."

"We will stay together, and you will be a force for good for our country and our children," he said. (AP NYT)

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VOTE '92/ SEEN FROM OTHER CAPITALS

Only 46! Japanese Can't Quite Believe It

By T.R. Reid ington Post Service TOKYO - If George Bush could only have run in Japan, he might be the gry celebrat-

ing a landslide A poll in the Yominri Shimbun newspaper last weekend showed that 41 percent of the Japanese people thought Mr. Bush would be a better president, and only 14 percent picked Bill Clinton. That reflects the general Japanese preference for Republicans (on the theory that they are free traders) and a particular regard for Mr. Bush.

For one thing, Mr. Bush's let-hygones-be-bygooes . speech on the 50th anniversary of Pearl Harbor is still recalled as a generous act of statesmanship. Further, Mr. Bush's career, with various government and party jobs leading to the top spot in his mid-60s, fits the

ese mold Mr. Clinton's political leap from a small state to the White House at age 46 would be unthinkable in Japan. But just for that reason, the presidentelect has electrified the Japanese, and the media are gear-

ing up for a "Clinton boom."
When the TV Asahi network flashed the news of his election shortly after noon Japan time, the screen showed a picture of Clinton with big red characters reading "Only 46 years old!"

The Clinton phenomenon reminds us of 1960, with an energetic young Democratic president coming in to move the country," said a political scientist, Ejii Shindo. "That was an exciting time for the

The Japanese are just now discovering that America's president-to-be comes from a small town called Hope and that he has a wife named Hillary, which just happens to be the name of the trile character in Japan's top-rated television situation comedy. In the past two days, Japanese TV crews have broadcast from just about every Barbeque and cat-fish joint in Little Rock.

Asia's Postelection Headache

By Michael Richardson and Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE -Asian nations, uncertain how they will be treated by a Clinton administration, expressed concern Wednesday that the United States might adopt tougher policies toward Japan and China, creating tensions that could crimp economic growth in the re-

gion and undermine stability.
Officials feared that Japan, China and other East Asian nations with persistently large trade sur-pluses with the United States could face new retaliatory measures if Clinton acts on campaign pledges to force Asian markets to

open more to American exports. Underlining this concern, Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese prime minister, instructed aides to make arrangements for him and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe to meet Mr. Clinton in Washington as soon

as possible after inauguration. Goh Chok Tong Singapore's prime minister, said that when Mr. Clinton - who focused mainly on domestic issues in the campaign — "looks across the Pacific, I hope he sees partners, not potential adversaries." He said East Asia hoped that the Clinton administration would succeed in reinvigorating America because "a robust U.S. economy and a fast-growing East Asia will reinforce one another."

The United States has been a key engine of economic growth in East Asia for the last two decades as the most important export market for

Clinton's insistence on removing most-layored-nation status from Chinese exports to the United States, unless Beijing respects human rights, may strengthen Com-munist hard-liners in China and impede post-Cold War cooperation

in the region. Asia wants to be reassured that in restoring growth competitiveness to the American economy, the Clinton administration will be "taking the high road of free trade and not the low road of protectionism," said Tommy Koh, head of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singa-pore and a former ambassador to Washington.

Mr. Watanabe said that U.S.-Japan friction could intensify if

Mr. Clinton became president.
The Democratic Party has been supporting trade protectionism and attempting to put a brake on the sale of cheaper Japanese

Economic feuding could weaken security links between Japan and the United States, which many Asian nations regard as a bulwark against Japanese rearmament.
Officials of other countries in the region have warned repeatedly that if Tokyo started to deploy its al-

ready powerful defense forces independently of the United States, it would trigger a regional arms race. Mr. Clinton has said he would retain a U.S. military presence in South Korea to deter possible ag-

gression from the North. But his plan to increase invest-

ing reductions and higher taxes on the wealthy and foreign corporations, many of them Japanese.

Analysts said they expected the spending ax to fall heavily on de-fense, including U.S. forces stationed in East Asia and the Western Pacific. Many of the U.S. forces in Asia are based in Japan.

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said that a continued U.S. military presence in East Asia and the Western Pacific was essential to maintain a post-Cold War security equilibrium between the four major powers in the region — China, Japan, Russia and the Unit-

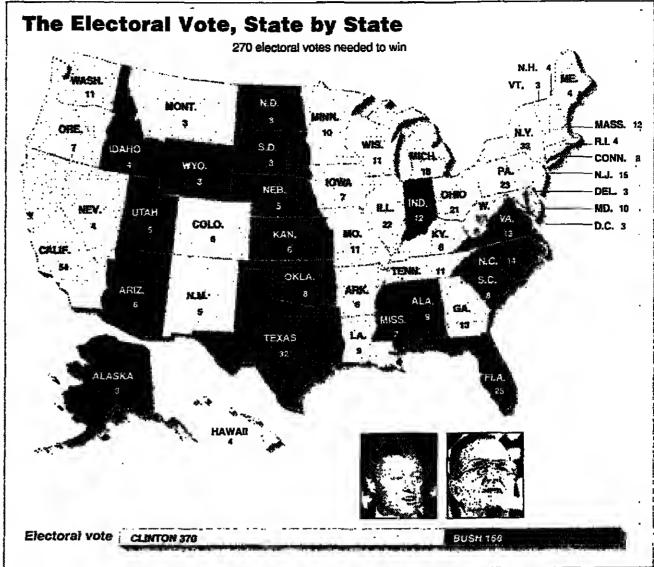
"Sure, the U.S. has to readjust its policies and perhaps even its nu-merical presence," he said. "But the U.S. military presence must remain because it is a vital component of the quadrilateral equilibrium." Mr. Koh said countries in Asia

hoped that Mr. Clinton would balance his commitment to promoting democracy and human rights in China with a realistic assessment of American national interests. But Asian fears about the possible adverse impact on their inter-ests of Mr. Clinton's victory clearly

overshadow hopes of benefits or

even of husiness as usual.

Mr. Watanabe said it was possible that a Clinton administration would reactivate the U.S. "Super 301" legislation that expired two years ago. The legislation enabled Washington to impose tariffs of up ment in the U.S. economy calls for to 100 percent on exports of a cutting the \$300 billion budget defcountry that refused to open its



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The Unknown Arkansan: Europe Likes His Youth but Sees Challenges

By Joseph Fitchett

national Herald Tribune PARIS - For Europe, the arrival of Bill Clinton looks like good news in the short run. But the deeper implications of the changeover are liable to

test the transatlantic relationship.

This evaluation was implicit Wednesday in the reactions expressed privately by European policy-makers, who stressed that the generational change in U.S. leadership eventually will outweigh the loss

of continuity.

Potentially tendentious are global trade frictions and the risks to Western cohesion if tensions in the former Soviet Union lead to a Russian Both U.S. and European officials expressed

concern that a crisis calling into question the democratic orientation of Russia could bring out old fault lines: Washington is inclined to chasten governments that violate human rights, whereas some of its European allies are inclined to accommodate an unruly neighbor in hopes of better

An important early test will be the GATT talks, which are likely to reveal the extent of Mr. Clinton's willingness to engage in trade wars if necessary to deliver on his promises.

Another is the Yugoslav dilemma, especially whether Mr. Clinton will tilt U.S. policy toward

NEWS ANALYSIS

more active military involvement, as he seemed to promise during the campaign. "If he just orders the Pentagon to come up with ideas for limited actions," a European official said, "that might be enough to prevent the war from

spreading."

Mr. Clinton is expected to surround himself with experienced hands, a Enropean specialist said his concept of foreign policy so far consisting of little more than an idea of "trying to be less naive than Carter, less hard-nosed than Bush." In the campaign, Mr. Clinton said less about his international intentions than any presidential candidate had for decades.

Private emissaries from the president-elect have promised foreign-policy continuity. But European specialists say that although Mr. Clinton probably will look to the past initially, he is bound to develop his own style in diplomacy as he familiarizes himself with international deal-making. This will be a new element for a man who has traveled little outside the United States and has never negotiated with foreign leaders.

Even without a major crisis, allied cohesion may also become harder to manage if Mr. Clinton unsettles Europe with policy shifts elsewhere in the world. For example, he could adopt a much harsher line toward China over human rights, or he could create the impression of less U.S. determination to press all sides for an Arab-Israeli

The new element in all these eventualities is that "the new guys are capable of challenging almost any of the working assumptions about U.S. foreign policy because they are the first leaders in the West who are free of any nostalgia for the Cold War and its rules," a French official said.

leaders

Europeans, from the little they know of Mr. Clinton or surmise about his likely foreign policy. expect the new administration to assign top priori-ty to domestic economic recovery and therefore to less concerned with maintaining the symbols and substance of U.S. political ascendancy in

Both those shifts --- reversing the Bush administradon's priorities in allied relations - would please major European governments, especially Germany and France. Less vigorous U.S. diplomatic action would offer wider opportunities for the European Community to strengthen its voice.

Moreover, almost all European policymakers believe that Washington needs to intervene more actively to stimulate U.S. growth and help lift the West out of deepening recession.

Leaders in Bonn and Paris anticipate considerable tactical room for maneuver, he added, because they are confident that Mr. Clinton will oot

But, be added, "this new body language in Washington" has not yet been read by European the may actually welcome a more assertive Europe he may actually welcome a more assertive Europe that reduces U.S. responsibilities.

> In particular, France hopes that the Clinton administration will adopt a more open-minded approach to the question of future leadership in the Western alliance, according to diplomats in Paris. Such an attitude would create opportunities to advance French policies favoring reduced U.S., authority in Europe and a wider political role for the European Community.

European officials said that they expected the its Clinton administration to be more inclined than enits predecessors to support multilateral cooperation — for example, by earmarking troops for fast call-up by the United Nations Security Council.

Yet, even if Mr. Clinton adopts a more flexible attitude toward some European security initiatives, such as the army corps being set up by France and Germany, most European officials said they discounted the possibility of a sudden

Senate Vote State-by-State

Uoconi. $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{i})$ -Murkowski MARYLAND (100%) 503,956 417,560 MISSOURI (98%) D R(i) Finkelstein 247,732 194,527 52 41 529,168 Dahl 12,815 11,045 2,892,102 3,000,062 x-Amato R (i) NORTH CAROLINA (99%) NORTH DAKOTA (95%) орен 172,805 4,288,284 351,109 Herschensohn McCready OKLAHOMA (100%) FLORIDA (99%) 553,077 1,665,122 PENNSYLVANIA (99%) 1.079.690 Fowler Jr Coverdell 2,342,111 51 SOUTH CAROLINA (99%) 58 27 97,653 SOUTH DAKOTA (100%)
D (1) 216,866 49,789 Martin IDAHO (99%) open x-Kempthorne R (i) IOWA (100%) WASHUNGTON (99%) open
D 1,035,909 55
R 856,595 45 Lloyd-Jones R (1) **KANSAS (99%)**

Bonn Views Clinton Warily

By Marc Fisher

BERLIN — Germany sought Wednesday to put the best possible face on the rejection of its government's most valued U.S. ally of the

postwar era. Chancellor Helmut Kohl called Bill Clinton to offer the president elect congratulations and later issued a statement that, as the news service DPA noted, demonstrated Mr. Kohl's lack of familiarity with Mr. Clinton by calling him Wil-liam. With George Bush, Mr. Kohl had enjoyed a first-name relationrare for German leaders. Mr. Kohl devoted a large chunk

of Mr. Bush, his friendship with Germany and "his great service" to German reunification Foreign Minister Klans Kinkel who directed a warmer letter to the Arkansas governor, said on the ra-dio that he had noticed Mr. Clinton's "tendencies" toward limiting

of his statement to effusive praise

ing sharper cuts in the U.S. military sence in Europe "One can certainly say, with this new president, America will turn more strongly to domestic issues," Mr. Kinkel said, but added that Mr. Clinton "is anything but an

U.S. engagement abroad and mak-

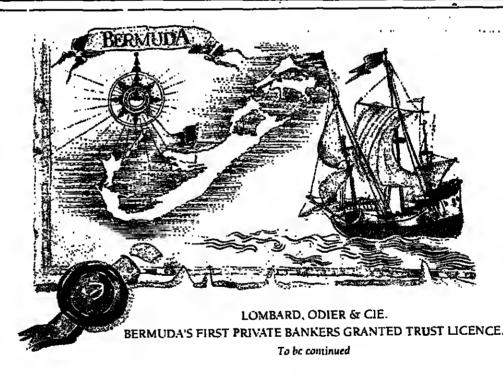
Citizens relying on Germany's media have an overwhelmingly has been portrayed as a buffoon, ignorant of anything outside his own country. The Frankfurter All-gemeine Zeitung, Germany's leadmg serious newspaper, said Mr. Clinton's utterances on foreign af-

The weekly magazine Stern headlined its main profile of the president-elect "The Char from Arkansas." The daily Die Welt called him "an election opvagne even if "he has not just one but three different plans for every one of America's problems."

Dark Side," Bild, the country most popular newspaper, printed a head shot of Mr. Chinton with half his face blacked out. The article portrayed a gloomy candidate with an uncontrollable temper, an egomaniacal fraud who cannot look people in the eye. Like the governing conservative

moderate coalition, German business leaders heavily favored Mr. surveys. Worries about Mr. Clinton's plan aggressively to seek higher tax payments from foreign companies added considerably to concern that he will have a more trade, German officials and U.S.

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VOTE '92 / AND ON CAPITOL HILL

Transition Begins for Clinton **And Aides**

By Ruth Marcus Washington Past Service LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas

The marathon of the presidential campaign now becomes an equally intense sprint in transition to a new government that will take office on Jan. 20 when President-elect Bill Clinton will be inaugurated.

Mickey Kantor, the campaign chairman, said a "tremendous amount of material, decision mem-oranda, time lines" had been amassed for the transition.

The handover process, for which the government will provide up to \$3.5 million, will be a two-front operation, with offices here and in Washington, where space has already been arranged.

A source outside the campaign said he believed that chief aides to

Mr. Chinton would remain in Little Rock for another month "so they can be in constant contact with the There will be about 10 "clus-

ters," arranged around agency groupings, to select personnel and policy choices for the new adminis-The seeds of what now becomes

a full-blown, multimillion-dollar transition effort were sown this fall when a team started working quietly in an unmarked office a few hlocks from campaign headquarters in the Arkansas capital.
Under the direction of Mr. Kan-

tor, the board includes former Governor Madeleine Kunin of Vermont; Vernon Jordan, a Washington lawyer and civil rights leader; former Mayor Henry Cisneros of San Antonio, and Warren M. Christopher, a lawyer from California, who was deputy secretary of state under President Jimmy Car-

Recently, Thomas (Mack) McLarty, the chairman of Arkan-sas-Louisiana Gas Co, and a boyhood friend of Mr. Clinton's, was added to the board at the candidate's direction, according to one

"I think be wanted someone there who would be his voice at the table," a campaign official said. "All the other folks have made contributions to the campaign, but are sort of political acquaintances or people who are close to Mickey, not to the governor."

-After a meeting of the board, "there may be announcements," said Eli Segal, the campaign's chief of staff. The naming of a transition director, he said, is "certainly something that one would normally

Among those who have been mentioned as candidates for the job are Mr. Kantor, Mr. Segal, Mr. ordan and Mr. Christopher. Another is former Governor Richard Riley of South Carolina, a friend of Mr. Clinton's who shares much of

his ideology.

George Stephanopoulos, Mr.
Clinton's communications director, will continue to play a key role.

Others who are expected to remain on to help translate the rhetoric of the campaign into the sub-stance of setting up a government are Bruce Reed, issues director, Nancy Soderberg, foreign policy director, and Gene Sperling, eco-

nomic policy director. The pretransition effort has been coordinated by Gerald Stern, senior general counsel for Occidental Petroleum Corp. and a childhood friend of Mr. Kantor's, and John Hart, a Washington lawyer who formerly served as Mr. Clinton's

chief delegate counter. Others involved in the transition include James Hamilton, a Washington lawyer who helped with the background checks for the vice presidential contenders and may direct a team that plays a similar role for cabinet officials and other top aides. Mr. Hamilton, along with Tony Harrington, a campaign lawyer, has been working on codes of conduct for the transition staff.

One key question is whether Mr. Clinton's pledge that he would re-quire top administration aides to promise to refrain from lobbying their former agencies or departments for five years and to not serve as registered agents for for-eign governments would apply to transition officials.

A priority for the transition operation will be the appointment of personnel for economic planning Mr. Clinton has pledged to have a jobs bill ready to send to Congress on the first day of his administra-

Mr. Clinton also must work to turn his health-care plan into legis-lative reality. He has promised to present a health care package dur-ing the first 100 days of his admin-

istration.
"Governor Clinton has said that between now and Jan. 20 he will try to work together not only with experts but with members of Congress to start formulating a legislative proposal that would help job growth at the very outset of his term," Mr. Sperling said. "What needs to be focused on are those aspects of the plan that would have the greatest impact on creating iobs." Those include Mr. Chinton's program to rebuild infrastructure and his proposal for a targeted investment tax credit.

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Barbara Boxer, left, and Dianne Feinstein, California's senators-elect, greeting supporters during a victory celebration on Wednesday in San Francisco. In a year of political firsts for women, the state is the first ever to elect women for both Senate seats.

Women Make Big Inroads in Congress

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribuse
WASHINGTON — Women ran and won in unprecedented numbers this year, taking 5 seats in the Senate and 47 in the House. They vowed to push for an agenda centering on health care, family leave, education and workplace reform.

The Senate winners, all Democrats, includ-

 Carol Moseley Braun of Illinois, who became the first black woman ever elected to the Senate and the first black in that body since Edward W. Brooke, a Republican senator from Massachusetts, left office in 1979.

 Representative Barbara Boxer and a former San Francisco mayor, Dianne Feinstein, who won both California Senate seats — the first time any state has sent two women to the upper house.

· Patty Murray of Washington, a state who ran as "a mom in tennis

They joined Barbara Mikulski of Mary-land, who won re-election by a landslide, Their victories bring the number of women in the Senate to seven. Nancy Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, was not up for election this year and Jocelyn Burdick, Democrat of North Dakota, is filling in until a replace-ment is elected for her late husband, Quentin.

"You are going to see a coalition of women that will get to work from day one to get this

country back on track," said Senator-elect Murray on Tuesday night,

Mrs. Feinstein, appearing on NBC-TV Wednesday morning, predicted that the women would "work together and work for change in a way which is unparalleled." Mrs. Boxer, appearing on the same program, saw a shared vision of the future among

the women who had won Tuesday. "New priorities, domestic agenda, really having a pro-family America," she said. Women ran strong races in two other Sen-

ate contests, in Pennsylvania and Missouri, before succumbing to better-financed and politically savvy Republicans. In Pennsylvania, the two-term Republican Arlen Specter won a narrow victory over a

novice, Lynn M. Yeakel. The vote was 51 percent to 49 percent. Senator Specter became a bête noire to many women last year after his brutal cross-examination of Professor Anita F. Hill during Justice Clarence Thomas's confirmation bearings for the Supreme Court. The handling of Professor Hill's sexual harassment charges against Jus-tice Thomas infuriated women across the political spectrum and was a major factor in oringing out women candidates.

In the Missouri Senate race, Geri Rothman-Serot made a surprisingly strong showing against the incumbent, Kit Bond, who won by 54 percent to 46 percent.
In all 11 women — 10 Democrats and 1

ALABAMA

ALASKA

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

COLORADO

CONNECTICUT

DELAWARE

FLORIDA

Clifford B. SteamsR (i)

At-Large Michael Castle_R

Barbara B. Kennelly ... D (i)

Blanche Lambert.

Tim Hutchinson

Ray Thornton

Pat Schroeder

Scott Mcinnis

Wayne Allard

Joel M. Hefley.

Rosa DeLauro

Gary Franks...

Earl Hutto.

Pete Peterson

Tillie Fowler.

Corrine Brown.

Karen Thurman

Bill McCollum

12 Charles Canady.

13 Dan Miller

15 Jim Bacchus.

16 Tom Lewis

17 Carrie Meek

20 Peter Deutsch.

23 Alcee Hastings

Mac Collins

John Lewis.

Newt Gingrich

Buddy Darden.

J. Roy Rowland

11 Cynthia McKinney...

Neil Abercrombie.

HAWAII

Nathan Deal.

10 Don Johnson

22 E. Clay Shaw Jr ...

Jack Kingston

Sanford Bishop.

14 Porter J. Goss

Michael Bilirakis

Beana Ros-Lehtinen.

21 Lincoln Diaz-BalartR

19 Harry A. Johnston II D (1)

GEORGIA

Christopher Shays.

Dan Schaefer

David E. Skaggs ...

Jay Dickey...

Sonny Callahan

Terry Everett.

Glen Browder

Tom Bevill.

Bud Cramer

Spencer Bachus Earl Hilliard

At-Large Don Young.

Ed Pastor.

Bob Stump

Jon Kyl.

Jim Kolbe.

6 Karan English

House, there were 106 women candidates, most of those running and most of the winners being Democrats.

Carrie Meek, a Democratic state senator and the daughter of a Tallahassee sharecrop-per, became the first Florida black elected to Congress since Reconstruction. She will be joined by county Commissioner Eva Clayton of North Carolina, a Democrat and the first black woman from her state.

The victories represent a watershed in women's political power. They have never won more than six seats in Congress in one

Blacks, Hispanics, Asian-Americans and American Indians also made significant In Colorado, Ben Nighthorse Campbell, a

Democrat, became the first American Indian to win election to the Senate.

Blacks took advantage of specially redrawn minority districts to capture their first House seats since the 1800s in Alabama,

Florida, Virginia and North and South Carolina. Their victories, along with those of others elected Tuesday, bring the number of blacks in the House to 38 — a gain of 13. Hispanic winners included members-elect from New York, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey and Texas.

Asian-Americans won at least five of the record eight seats they contested for the Senate and House

MAINE

Olympia J. Snowe.......R (1)

Thomas Andrews.

Anti-Incumbent Mood Passes

Voters Feared Congressional Gridlock More

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Congressional Democrats have blunted the national anti-Washington mood as voters made it clear that they feared gridlock more than incom

In state after state, Democratic iawmakers who clung to Governor Bill Chinton's coattails survived tough Republican challenges. Democrats appeared likely to gain in the Senate while suffering significant but manageable losses in the

But even without a severe partisan swing, change was coming to Capitol Hill. First, more than 100 new members were elected, most of them as a result of retirements last spring and summer, as the House Bank scandal and a public disdain for Congress made lawmakers' jobs much less attractive than they used

Second, the face of Congress was changing. There were sharp in-creases in the ranks of women and blacks elected to Congress, starting with Carol Moseley Braun, a black Democrat who was elected to succeed Senator Alan J. Dixon, whom she defeated in the primary in March. More sweeping change may only have been postponed because voters in at least a dozen states approved limits on how long lawmakers may serve.

With some close races still undecided, the Democrats will apparently gain one seat in the Senate, for a total of 58. In the House, the Republicans appeared poised to pick up nine seats, which would narrow the Democrats' margin to 84, or 259 to 175. It will now be 40 years since Republicans had a maority in the House.

Only one Democratic incumbent senator, Terry Sanford of North Carolina, was defeated. But while he lost to Lanch Faircloth, a onetime close friend, two other Southem senators who faced tough races, Emest F. Hollings Jr. of South Car-olma and Wyche Fowler of Georgia, survived. So did Senator John Glenn in Ohio, who had the toughest race of his career.

Democrats also retained some seats that had been opened up by Democratic retirements. These winners included Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado, the first American Indian elected to the Senate, Byron L. Dorgan in North Dakota, Barbara Boxer in California and Patty Murray in Washing-

NEW JERSEY

Robert Andrews.

William J. Hughes.

stem, the former mayor of San Francisco, trounced Senator John Seymour, the Republican.

In Wisconsin, Senator Bob Kas-ten was defeated by a Democratic

ten was dereated by a Democratic state senator, Russell Feingold.
But Republicans withstood two severe challenges, too. In Pennsylvania, Senator Arien Specter overcame a dogged campaign by Lym M. Yeakel, prevailing by a couple of percentage points. In New York, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato won a third term by an even slimmer margin, defeating the state attor-ney general, Robert Abrams.

It was clear that if the Democrats in the Senate stay united behind Mr. Clinton, Republicans will find it hard to block his legislative ef-

The same seems likely to be true of the House.

Although House incumbents of both parties suffered, more Democrats were defeated. They included Thomas J. Downey of New York, Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, Peter Kostmayer of Pennsylvania, Gerry Sikorski of Minnesota, Elizabeth Patterson of South Carolina, Albert G. Bustamante of Texas, Nicholas Mavroules and Joe Early of Massachusetts and Jim Jontz of In-

The defeated Republican repre-entatives included Thomas Coleman of Missouri, Don Ritter of Pennsylvania, Bob McEwen of Ohio, and, apparently, Bill Green of New York. But some embattled Republicans, like Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the No. 2 Republican in

An Oregon County Finally Gets It Wrong

The Associated Press The last beliwether county in the United States is a beliwether no more.

Voters in Crook County, Oregon, went for George Bush on Tuesday, ending a century-old record of always going with presidential election win-

President Bush, 2,702. Bill Clinton, 2,509. Ross Perot, 2,001. The record:

Crook County voters had gone with the popular vote winners since 1884.

Democrats also captured some the House, prevailed, as did some Republican seats. Dianne Fein-Democrats facing the toughest challenges of their careers.

The Democratic survivors incinded Charles E. Wilson of Texas who, despite 81 overdrafts at the House Bank, defeated Donna Pe-terson. And Ron Mazzoli of Keatucky, seeking his 12th term, best back an abortion-rights challenge from a Republican state legislator. Susan Stokes.

One result will be a Congress that answers the complaint of grid-lock in Washington, though not in the way that President George Bush would have wanted. The result will be a Congress that will sult will be a Congress that will have a chance to prove that inaction on important national prob-lems was not its fault, as Mr. Bush said, but his own.

In the past, many public-opinion polls have found that Americans thought divided rule enabled politi-cians to perform the public service of watching each other.

But Thesday, more than 13,000 voters polled by Voter Research and Surveys, a television network polling combine, were asked: "In general, which is better for the country, a president and Congress of the same political party, or the president of one party and Con-gress of the other."

Sixty-two percent of the voters polled said they wanted politically united government.

Some incumbents were threatened because of overdrafts at the House Bank, others by voting for pay raises and still others, like Mr. ymour, for no particular sin except for being a member of a Con-gress that the public held in dis-dain. He also suffered because he never developed much of a Senate

Anti-incumbent sentiment did not sweep every veteran lawmaker before it. Several senators whose re-election hardly seemed in doubt were easy winners, the voter polls

There were also easy victories for Representative William H. Natcher of Kentucky, the 83-year-old acting chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representa-tive Lee H. Hamilton, the Indiana Democrat who was expected to be-come chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the next Congress. He defeated Michael Bailey, a Republican who ran television commercials showing body parts from aborted fetuses more than 700 times in his campaign.

Medicine.

In Europe, Praise, and **Questions**

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

PARIS - Governments across Western Europe paid tribute Wednesday to Bill Clinton's election as a healthy affirmation of American democracy in the transfer of presidential power to the Democrats and the passing of the leadership torch to a new genera-

But along with the messages of congratulations was an undercurrent of anxiety about Mr. Clinton's lack of foreign experience and fears that his strategy for American economic recovery may be influenced by protectionist forces in the Democtatic Party.

"Roosevelt or Carter?" wondered the daily Le Monde, specalating on whether Mr. Clinton will match the architect of the New Deal in his rapid ascent to global ern governor who succumbed to an image of weakness amid crises that proved beyond his control. Mr. Clinton's youth evokes en-

thusiasm among many Europeans. who have seized on comparisons to their favorite postwar American leader, John F. Kennedy. In contrast, the static political landscape in Europe has provoked voter backlash against the establishment. In France, for example, the struggle for national leadership has been inated for two decades by a Socialist president, François Mitterrand, and his two conservative rivals, Valèry Giscard d'Estaing and Jacques Chirac.

skeptical about Mr. Clinton's lack of substantive experience in international affairs. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said Mr. Clinton's policies would invariably stress "America first" to the detriment of the outside world.

On the other hand, Mr. Clinton's internal focus could mean less interference and more latitude for Europe in its struggle to develop closer economic and political unity including the aim of building a common European defense

French and German officials said. Mr. Clinton's victory has come as a shock not only to Mr. Bush's ideological soul mates, such as Britain's John Major and Germany's Helmut Kohl, but to incumbents everywhere who may now feel more vulnerable than ever to the political impact of global recession.

But members of France's unpop ular Socialist government, which faces defeat in national elections scheduled for March, cited Mr. Clinton's victory as evidence that public opinion was now shifting against unbridled capitalism and toward more state intervention to help stimulate growth.

Results in Contests for the U.S. House of Representatives

lere is the list of winners in the races for U.S. House of Representatives. The number before each name is the district number in that state. The notation (i) signifies an incumbent and an "O" means the candidate is neither Democrat nor Republican.

14 Dennis HastertR	ľ
15 Thomas EwingR	ì
16 Donald ManzulloR	
17 Lane EvansD	
18 Robert H. MichelR	۶
10 KUDGI II. MIGIGI (Į
19 Glenn PoshardD	ĺ
20 Richard J. DurbinD	l

Larry LaRocco ..

Michael Crapo.

Meł Reynolds.

Luis Gutierrez

William Lipinski.

Henry J. Hyde ...

Philip M. Crane.

11 George Sangmeister . 12 Jerry Costello.....

9 Sidney R. Yates. 10 John E. Porter....

13 Harris Fawell.

Dan Rostenkowski...

ILLINOIS

9
INDIANA

Peter J. Visclosky Philip Sharp Tim Roemer Jill Long. Steve Buyer Dan Burton Frank McCloskey Lee H. Hamilton 10 Andrew Jacobs Jr IOWA Jim Leach Jim Nussle.

Jim Lightfoot Fred Grandy KANSAS Pat Roberts. Jim Slattery... Dan Glickman KENTUCKY Tom Barlow. William H. Natcher D (i) Romano L. Mazzoli D (i Jim Bunning Harold Rogers ... Scotty Baesier ... LOUISIANA R.L. Livingston Jr... William Jefferson Billy Tauzin.

Cleo Fields.

Jim McCreay.

Richard H. Baker

James A. Hayes.

MARYLAND Wayne Gilchrest ____ R (i Helen Delich Bentley _R (i Benjamin L. CardinD (1) Albert Wynn ... _D@ Steny H. Hoyer Roscoe Bartlett Kweisi Mfume Connie Morella MASSACHUSETTS John Olver. "Diái Richard E. Neal. Peter Blute Barney Frank.... Martin Mechan Peter Torkildsen Edward J. Markey. Joseph P. Kennedy II .D (i Joe Moakley ... Gerry E. Studds. MICHIGAN Peter Hockstra Paul Henry. Dave Camp James Barcia Fred Upton. Nick Smith Dale Kildee David Bonior Joseph Knollenberg. 13 William Ford. 14 John Convers Jr 15 Barbara-Rose Collins D 16 John Dingell MINNESOTA Tim Penny. Jim Ramstad Bruce Vento Martin Sabo Rod Grams. James Oberstar MISSISSIPPI Jamie Whitten

.D (i) _D(ii) .D (i) Mike Parker Gene Taylor. MISSOURI William Clay St. Richard Gephardt. Ike Skelton Pat Danner. Mel Hancock Bill Emerson. Harold Volkmer MONTANA At-Large Pat Williams D (1)

NEBRASKA Doug Berenter NEVADA James H. Bilbray...

Jim Saxton Christopher H. Smith R Marge Roukema., Frank Pallone Jr. Bob Franks Herbert Klein Robert G. Torricelli __D (i) Donald M. Payne Dean A. Gallo ... 12 Richard A. Zimmer.....R (i) 13 Robert Menendez. **NEW MEXICO** Steven Schiff Bill Richardson **NEW YORK** Rick Lazio. David Levy .. Gary L. Ackerman Floyd H. Flake. Thomas J. Manton Jerrold Nadler. Charles E. Schumer_ Edolphus Towns. Major R. Owens. 12 Nydia Velazquez 13 Susan Molinari 14 Carolyn Maloney 15 Charles B. Rangel 16 Jose Scrrano. Fliot L. Engel. 18 Nita M. Lowey. 19 Hamilton Fish Jr. 20 Benjamin A. Gilman R (i 21 Michael R. McNulty D (i 22 Gerald Solomon .. 24 John McHugh.... 25 James T. Walsh... Maurice Hinchey...

27 Bill Paxon... 28 Louise M. Slaughter_D 29 John J. LaFaice... 30 Jack Ouinn.... 31 Arno Houghton Jr. .. NORTH CAROLINA Eva Clayton. Tim Valentine Martin Lancaster David E. Price .. Steve Neal Howard Coble Charles Rose III. Bill Hefner ... Alex McMillan 10 Cass Ballenger, 11 Charles Taylor, 12 Melvin Watt. NORTH DAKOTA At-Large Earl Pomeroy...D David Mann. Willis D. Gradison.....R (1) Michael G. Oxley. Paul Gillmor Ted Strickland David Hobson John Boehner Marcy Kaptur Martin Hoke 11 Louis Stokes. 12 John Kasich

13 Sherrod Brown. 14 Thomas Sawyer ... 15 Deborah Pryce. 16 Ralph Regula 17 James A. Trafficant Jr. D 6 18 Douglas Applegate D (i) 19 Eric Fingerhut D OKLAHOMA James M. Inhofe. Mike Synar... Bill Brewster Dave McCurdy. Ernest Jim Istook Glenn English. OREGON Elizabeth Furse. Ron Wyden Peter DeFazio. Mike Kopetski



Bill Clinger Jr.
Tim Holden Curt Weldon Jim Greenwood **Bud Shuster** 10 Joseph McDade 11 Paul E. Kanjorski John Murtha. 13 Marjorie Mezvinsky. 14 William Coyne 15 Paul McHale... 16 Robert S. Walker 17 George Gekas. 18 Rick Santorum 19 William Goodling 20 Austin Murphy 21 Thomas Ridge RHODE ISLAND Ronald K. Machiley R (i)
Jack Reed D (i) SOUTH CAROLINA Arthur Ravenel Jr. ___R (i) Bob Inglis
John M. Spratt Jr. James Clyburn. SOUTH DAKOTA

At-Large Tim Johnson __D (i) TENNESSEE John J. Duncan Jr. Manilyn Lloyd... Jim Cooper... Bob Clement Bart Gordon ..

TEXAS Jim Chapma Charles Wilson Sam Johnson Ralph Hall. John Bryant Joe Barton. Bill Archer Jack Fields Jr. Jack Brooks... 10 Jake Pickle. 11 Chet Edwards 12 Pete Geren. 13 Bill Sarpalins 14 Greg Laughlin 15 Kika de la Garza 16 Ron Coleman 17 Charles Stenholm 18 Craig Washington 19 Larry Combes 20 Henry B. Gonzalez 21 Lamar Smith 22 Tom DeLay... 23 Henry Bonilla 24 Martin Frost. 25 Mike A. Andrews. 26 Dick Armey. Solomon Ortiz 28 Frank Tejeda 30 Eddie Bernice Johnson D. UTAH James V. Hanser Karen Shepherd. William Orton VERMONT **VIRGINIA** Herbert H. Bateman Owen B. Pickett. Robert Scott.....

At-Large Bernie Sanders O (i) Norman Sisisky Lewis F. Payne Jr. Robert Goodlatte... Thomas J. Billey Jr.....R (i) James Moran ... Rick Boucher Frank R. Wolf 11 Lestie Byrne... WASHINGTON Maria Cantwell Al Swift. Joiene Unsoeld Jay Ingle Thomas S. Foley Norman D. Dicks. Jim McDermott Jennifer Dunn. Mike Kreidler WEST VIRGINIA Alan B. Mollohan D (i) Bob Wise Jr. Nick Joe Rahall II___ WISCONSIN. Les Aspin Scott King Steve Gunderson ... Gerald D. Kleczka Thomas Barrett... Thomas E. Petri...

David R. Obey...

in Sensenbrenner.

WYOMING.

At-Large Craig Thomas ... R (i)

Toby Roth...

عيدا من النيطل

Barbara F. VucanovichR (1)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

* TRANSITION NOTES *

Quayle Cites Economy, and Clinton, for Loss

WASHINGTON - Vice President Dan Quayle attributed the Republican election to on the ecocomy, an "error-free" campaign by Bill Clinton and the last-minute release of a cote tying President George Bush to the Iran-contra scandal.

During a morning television interview, Mr. Quayle also said the Republicans would hold Mr. Clinton to his pledge to ease taxes on the middle class.

Two words, I think, cost the president the election — the economy, the campaign," he said.
"Bill Clinton ran a much better campaign," he said, "almost error-

free from the convention forward."

Clinton Alma Mater Halls Victory of 'Oxonian'

OXFORD, England — Oxford University greeted the news that its former student, Bill Clinton, was bound for the White House with

British understatement on Wednesday.

"The University welcomes the election of the first Oxonian to the Presidency of the United States of America," it said in a news. release, adding that Mr. Clinton joined "a long list of world leaders who have studied at the University."

Mr. Clioton studied politics at the university as a Rhodes scholar

Republicans Gained in State Legislatures

WASHINGTON - Republicans chipped away at - but could not overcome — Democratic dominance of the state legislatures. With nearly complete returns from about 6,300 races, the Republicans leaned toward a net gain of at least five of the 99 legislative chambers. Democrats appeared headed toward a net loss of four in the states where they control both houses.

Without Majority, Clinton's in Good Company

WASHINGTON - American elections have produced a number winners who failed to claim a majority of the popular vote, as was the case with Bill Clinton this week.

In 1968, the last time it had happened, Richard Nixon won with 43.32 percent to Hubert H. Humphrey's 42.72 percent. George C. Wallace got 13.5 percent running as an independent. In 1824, John Quincy Adams was not even first in the popular

vote, never mind claiming a majority, but be won the White House. Adams got 31 percent to Andrew Jackson's 41 percent. Since oeither won a majority in the Electoral College, the election was decided by the House, which picked Adams,

the House, which picked Adams.

Others who won the presidency without a majority of the popular vote: 1960: John F. Kennedy (D), 49.72 percent.

1948: Harry S. Truman (D), 49.51 percent.

1916: Woodrow Wilson (D), 49.24 percent.

1912: Woodrow Wilson (D), 41.84 percent.

1892: Grover Cleveland (D), 46.05 percent.

1883: Benjamin Harrison (R), 47.82 percent. (Cleveland beat Harrison in the popular vote, with 48.6 percent, but Harrison won in the Electoral College.1

1884: Grover Cleveland (D), 48.5 percent.

1880: James A. Garfield (R), 48.27 percent.

1876: Putherford R. Hawes (R), 47.9 percent. (Haves lost the popular vote to

1876: Rutherford B. Hayes (R) 47.9 percent. (Hayes lost the popular vote to amuel J. Tilden, who got 51 percent but still lost in the Electoral College.)
1860: Abraham Lincoln (R1 39.8 percent.

1856: James Buchanan (D), 45.28 percent. 1848: Zachary Taylor (Whig), 47.28 percent. 1844: James K. Polk (D), 49.54 percent.

Quote-Unquote

Si

Bill Clinton, on election night; "I accept tonight, the responsibility that you have given me to be the leader of this, the greatest country in buman history. I accept it with a full heart and a joyous spirit. But I ask you to be Americans again, too. To be interested not just in getting, but in giving, not just in placing blame but now in assuming responsibility, oot just in looking out for yourselves, but in looking out for others, 100."

(NYT)

Governorships by State

Here are the latest returns in the races for Governor. An "x" before a name indicates the wimmi tneams the candidate is neither Democrat nor Republican. The notation (i) signifies an incumber DELAWARE (100%) open RHODE ISLAND (99%) 179,268 66 x-Sundlun 250.323 D(i) 138,881 90,747 33 Leonard 3,615 UTAH (99%) open 174,662 23 318,709 43 253,796 34 INDIANA (99%) 1,364,173 63 X-Leavitt . 811,879 37 Cook D(i) R MISSOURI (98%) open 953*.5*01 197,416 49 VERMONT (99%) NEW HAMPSHIRE (100%) open 40 x-Dean 56 McC McClaughry 62,805 23 2,959 NORTH CAROLINA (99%) open D 1,345,180 WASHINGTON (99%) open D 1,029,649 x-Hunt Jr. 912,991 Eikenberry 101,960 WEST VIRGINIA (99%)

A Men's Club of Governors

119,198 41 170,190 59

3 Women Lose Bids, but Democrats Gain 2 Seats Overall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Bucking a trend of triumphs by female congressio-nal candidates, all three women running in gubernatorial races went down to defeat. Democrats won eight of the nation's dozen races for governor, posting a net gain of two statehouses.

NORTH DAKOTA (95%) open

The re-election victories of Governors Evan Bayh of Indiana, Howard Dean of Vermont, Gaston Caperton of West Virginia and Bruce Sundiun of Rhode Island led the way for the Democrats.

Io North Carolina, James B. Hunt Jr., a Democrat, won back the governor's mansion he had left in 1984, reclaiming the seat from a Republican, and in Missouri the Democratic lieutenant governor, Mel Carnahan, defeated William L. Webster, the state's Republican attorney general. Mr. Webster became well-known for

winning the 1989 Supreme Court case bearing his oame, which restricted women's access to abortions. Tom Carper, a five-term Democratic congressman woo in Delaware, taking back a statehouse that had been held by a Republican.

But despite Governor Bill Clintoo's triumph in the presidential race there were Democratic setbacks. In New Hampshire, which Mr. Clinton won, a conservablican and former state attorney general, Steve Merrill, narrowly won the governor's seat, de-feating Deborah (Arnie) Arnesen, a Democrat, And in North Dakota, Ed Schafer, a Republican businessman, won the governor's race, unscating a Democratic

incumbent, Nicholas Spaeth. In Utah, Stewart Hanson, a Republican lawyer, also won, maintaining the Republican hold there.

The contest in New Hampshire was perhaps the most closely watched because Ms. Arnesen, an out-spoken, energetic four-term state legislator, had taken the daring step of proposing an income tax to try to overcome New Hampshire's budget troubles and eco-

D (i)

361 680 56

New Hampshire is the only state except Alaska that has neither an income nor a sales tax, and candidates have routinely taken what is known as "the pledge," an agreement not to impose a statewide tax. Mr.

Merrill took the pledge. Ms. Arnesen was one of three women who tried to break the sex barrier in governors' races. The other keers were Elizabeth Leonard, a Republican, who was beaten in Rhode Island, and Dorothy Bradley, a 16-year Democratic state legislator who lost in Montana. In Washington state, Mike Lowry, a former five-

term Democratic congressman, won despite his asser-tion that higher taxes might be oeeded to balance the bodget. His opponent, Attorney General Ken Eiken-

berry, had opposed any tax increase.

The governors' races in many ways mirrored the

presidential campaign, with voters concerned about the economy, taxes and budget deficits. Republicans said that in light of Mr. Clinton's resounding victory, the gubernatorial contests had not

turned out badly. We were going against the political grain," Chris Henick of the Republican Governors Association said carly Wednesday. "A net loss of two with the adversi-ties of the presidential election — I'll punch that dance card any day in this political environment.

A Message for the Lawmakers Voters in 14 States Back Limits on Terms

The American electorate showed politicians no mercy, voting to place term limits on members of Congress in all 14 states in which

the issue was on the ballot. An attack on gay rights failed in Oregon, as did a bid to allow doctor-assisted suicide in California. Californians also rejected an ef-

fort to make employers pay for basic health care and turned back an attempt by Governor Pete Wilson to cut welfare benefits by 25 percent and to give himself sweep-ing authority over spending.

Arizona, by a 3-to-2 margin, created a holiday to honor Martin Luther King Jr. It was the last state

to do so. Of the 232 statewide ballot issues, few tapped voter anger as clearly as term limitations, which would hold senators to 12 years and House members to 6 to 12 years, depending on the state.

Term limits were approved in Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Califor-nia, Arizona, South Dakota, Arkansas, Nebraska, Montana, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, for state lawmakers and other elected officials, from governor to auditor.

Proponents advocated regular turnover in Congress to prevent politicians from falling sway to special interests and caring more about re-election than about their constituents. Opponents warned against leaving Congress to novices and bureancrats and letting power shift to states without term limits.

The final arbiter may be the Supreme Court. Some scholars say it is probably unconstitutional to let states dictate terms for members of

Results on gay-rights initiatives were mixed. Oregon voters defeated a measure asking citizens to declare homosexuality abnormal and to bar the state from spending money to "promote, encourage or facilitate" such behavior.

Portland, Maine, let stand an ordinance protecting homosexuals.

But in Colorado, voters barred state or local governments from enacting gay-rights protections, re-scinding ordinances in Denver, Bonider and Aspen. And Tampa, Florida, moved toward repeal of a gay-rights ordinance.

A proposal to make California the first state to allow the terminally ill to kill themselves with a doctor's help fell short after strong opposition from medical professionals and many churches.

Opponents worried that the terminally ill would be pressured to three years ago. give up their lives to avoid being a burden on loved ones. They also proposal to provide state vouchers said the measure lacked safeguards and permit wide school choice. Illito keep people from choosing death based on a mistaken diagnosis or education a basic right and increases

These there the outcomes in oth-

Death penalty: District of Co-lumbia voters refused to adopt the death penalty. New Jersey en-dorsed it for crimes that result in unintended death. Arizona changed its method of execution from the gas chamber to injection.

Gambing: Nebraska approved a lottery, the U.S. Virgin Islands rejected casino gambling in a non-binding referendum, and Missouri endorsed riverboat gambling. In Utah, a measure to allow racetrack betting lost, Idaho refused to legalize casino gambling. South Dakota voters turned back an effort to re-

voters turned back an effort to re- to accept out-of-state garbage.

By Stephen Labaton

finance director said the Demo-crats raised about \$71 million for week that his party had raised \$62ct. the presidential campaign, exceed-ing the party's record drive of 1988 by 40 percent and collecting about 59 million more than the usually more prosperous Republicans.

Rahm Emanuel; the finance director, said the final figures, to be filed soon with the government, will show that the Democrats col-

The latest federal election disclosures show that Ross Perot spent more than \$35 million io October on his independent presidential campaign, for a total of nearly \$59

By some estimates Mr. Perot's personal wealth has been put at more than \$3 billion, and his campaign expenditure amounts to a only few mooths' interest on his holdings. He is not bound by federal limits on campaign spending be-

Page 5

state funding for it. Taxes: South Dakota voters refused to enact an income and corporate tax. Idaho rejected a cap on property taxes, while Florida passed one. Colorado voters passed a sweeping Taxpayers Bill of Rights that sharply curtails the ability of state and local govern. ment to raise taxes and spend mon-

Environment: Mandatory recyclable packaging was rejected in-Massachusetts, along with an ex-cise tax on hazardous materials to Ohio rejected a proposal to require warning labels on hundreds of tow ic substances. South Dakota voters vetoed plans for a landfill that was

Democrats Outraised Foes Wyoming and Washington. Many of the measures also limited terms of the measures also limited terms of the measures and other

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Bill Clinton's
finance director said the Demo-

lected \$20 million in October alone. Fund-raising for the general election by the Democrats and Republicans supplements the \$55.24 million received by the Clinton campaign in July and the Bush campaign in August from the federal government in exchange for the candidates' pledges to limit direct spending on the presidential

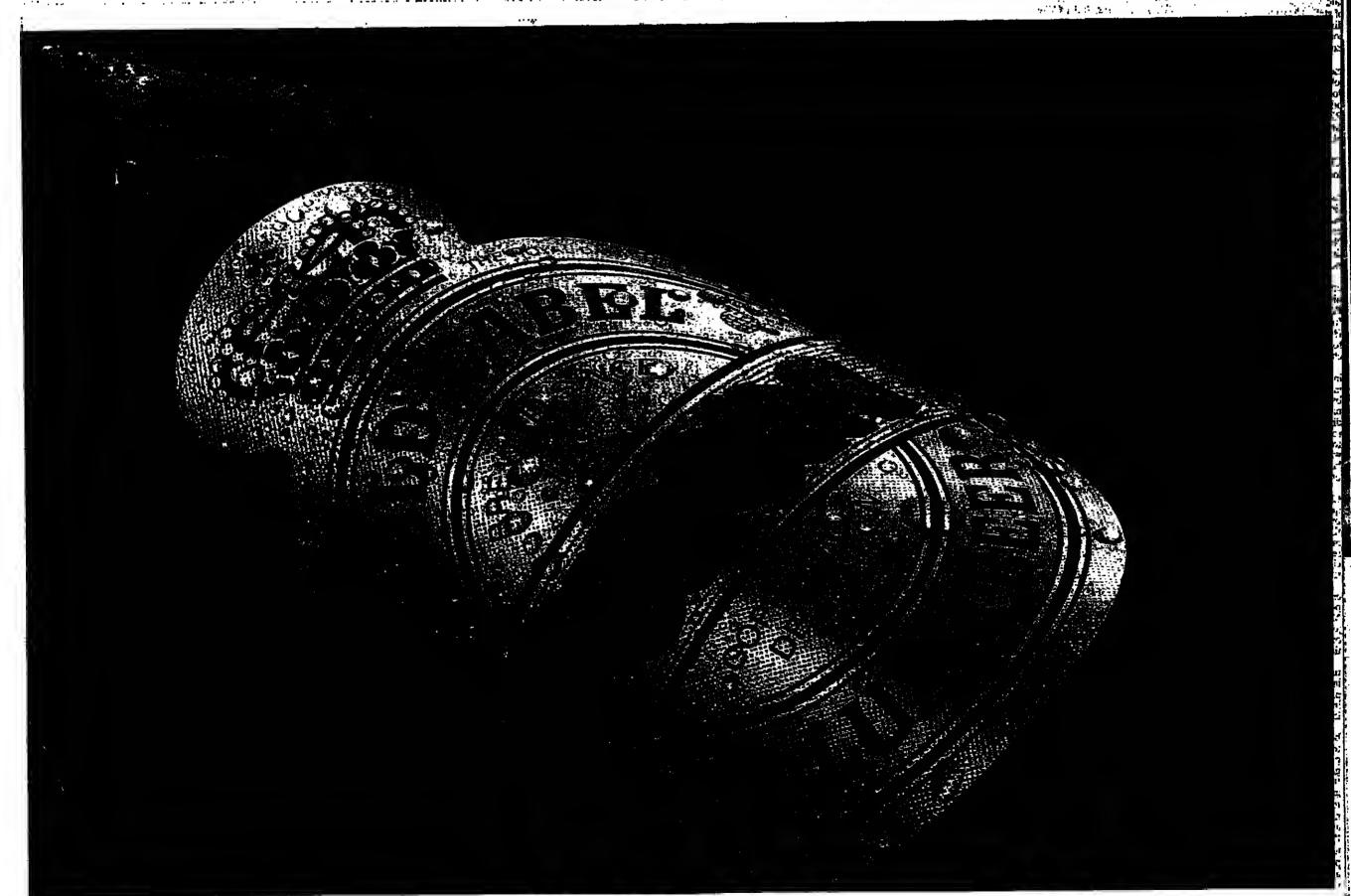
cause he is ineligible for govern ment financing.

The Republicans' top fund-raise million in 1992, about half of it since the August convention...

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VOTE '92 / TANUARY 20

CLINTON: 'A New Patriotism'

(Continued from page 1) erate fully with the new administra-

"Il's been a wonderful four vears," he added. "Nobody can

take that away." -5 Mr. Clinton and his running mate. Senator Gore, a 44-year-old Tennessean, basked in a joyous vicfory celebration on the steps of the Old State House in Little Rock 'early Wednesday after watching election returns that delivered broad support from every region

and many demographic groups, no-tably voters under 30 and over 60. the first White House team from a post-World War II generation, held each other in a long embrace at the end of a grueling yearlong drive as tens of thousands of partisans cheered and wept.

-: "We are the children of modern America, close to its desires and its difficulties," Mr. Gore declared. lo a speech to his supporters, Mr. :Clinton spoke of the need for unity and sacrifice for the common good that recalled the "ask what you can -do for your country" challenge issued by President John F. Kennedy în 1961.

Mr. Clinton called it "a new painotism." He suggested that college students accepting government loans would be asked to perform community service, that insurers and drug companies would be asked to compromise to create a new health care system, that welfare recipients would have to take jobs and that companies would be urged to accept tax incentives, "to put American people to work and export American products, not "American jobs."

"All of this is part of a new patriotism, to lift our people up and enable all of us to live up to the fullest of our potential," he said. "This election." Mr. Clinton

said, "is a clarion call for our country to face the challenges of the end of the Cold War and the beginning of the next century, to restore growth to our country and opportunity to our people, to empower our own people so that they can take more responsibility for their own lives, to face problems too long ignored, from AIDS to the environment to the conversion of our economy from a defense to a

domesuc economic giant." Later, he added: "I accept tonight the responsibility that you have given me to be the leader of this, the greatest country in human

In a graceful concession speech Tuesday night, before returning to Washington from Houston, Mr. Bush promised a smooth transition of power and asked Americans to "stand behind our new president, regardless of our differences."

The Clinton transition team includes Madeleine M. Kunin. former governor of Vermont; Warren M. Christopher, former deputy secretary of state, and Vernon E. Jordan, former director of the National Urban League

The ascendancy of the Demo-cratic Party to the White House, and its retention of majorities in both houses of Congress, promises a whirlwind of legislative action in the first 100 days of the administration. The focus, Mr. Clinton has said, will be job creation, deficit reduction and health care reform, in that order of priority.

But early Wednesday, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader in the Senate, struck a partisan tooe. He noted that 57 nercent of the electorate had wanted someone other than Mr. Clinton to be president.

Voter turnout was up about 5 percentage points from 1988, after



John Lugs Al-The Assessed Pro-President George Bush conceding the election in Houston.

PASSION: Amid Vast Voter Anger, Clinton's Love for Politics Won Out

(Continued from page 1) heart out. That's what politics was about it wasn't this bad, sort of

seamy, untoward thing to do." Mr. Clinton, a southerner, a Baptist, a Democrat, a small state governor, will inevitably be com-pared to Jimmy Carter. But the ingle largest difference between the two men will define the difference between their presidencies. Mr. Clinton's love of politics means that the negotiation, conciliation, persuasion and pressure that Mr. Carter himself may have seen as "seamy and seedy" is what Mr. Clinton excels at. If his presidency is successful, it will be because he has the courage to be a politician. This is visible in both foreign and

domestic policy.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Clinton has left himself enormous room for maneuver. From his first foreign policy speech a year ago at George-town University, he made it clear that be understood that President George Bush's stewardship of the nation's interests abroad was broadly popular.

As a result, he accepted many of Mr. Bush's approaches, notably his decision to wage war in the Gulf and his insistence that the United States needed to remain engaged in the world. Early on, he risked alienating liberal support in his own party by saying that former Presi-dent Ronald Reagan deserved some credit for winning the Cold

To the extent that Mr. Clinton criticized Mr. Bush, he often did so from what is perceived — not en-tirely correctly — as "the right." He called for a firmer American stand to protect Bosnia, and urged a tougher line against President laddam Hussein of Iraq. He criti-

that the United States needed to tie

April and criticized Mr. Bush not homeward, Mr. Clinton's focus will for excessive concern for the pres-necessarily be on domestic affairs. cryation of democracy in the Soviet and particularly the economy. Union, but rather for "reacove,

rudderless and erratic" diploma-cy." For good measure, Mr. Clin-campaign, when some Clinton ad-

He endorsed aid to Russia last the nation to turn its attention

The first struggle of the Clinton

What sets Bill Clinton apart is his love of politics --- the negotiation, conciliation, persuasion and pressure that some may see as seamy and seedy.

ton argued that the administration's indifference to domestic. affairs had "invited a new birth of isolationism on the left and the

On foreign policy issues, he suc-ceeded in uniting Democratic fac-tions that normally had not been in the same room. Thus much of the liberal internationalist establishment rallied to Mr. Clinton, as did many of his old friends from his days as a protester against the Vietnam War. But he also wooed and won many of the neoconservatives who had loved the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, the Democratic party's premier hawk, and came to support Mr. Reagan during the

The wide range covered by his foreign policy advisers suggests the possibility of some pulling-and-hauling over the definition of Mr. Clinton's approach to the world. But the most likely outcome of such a struggle will be a foreign policy close to that of Mr. Clinton's vice president-elect, Al Gore, who throughout the Reagan and Bush years was part of a small group of Democrats who sought an internationalist and bipartisan middle cized Mr. Bush's approach to hu-man rights in China and argued ground.

visers leaked the notion that if the economy remained sluggish, Mr. Clinton would embark on an agpressive course to stimulate prosperity through government spend-ing. The bond markets reacted badly almost immediately, and Mr. Clinton sent an economic adviser,

vestors that he had no intention of risking high inflation. The tension between Mr. Clinion's desire to stimulate the economy and his need to reassure mar-kets will shape many of the arguments of his first six months in office. Far clearer is Mr. Clinton's approach to social policy.

Robert Shapiro, out to reassure in

Throughout the campaign, Mr. Clinton has made it clear that he is something of a Europhile who admires the achievements of Christian Democratic and Social Democratic governments on the Continent. He regularly compared the United States' approach to health care unfavorably to Europe's, and his job apprenticeship program for young people is openly modeled after Germany's.

If he is successful, Mr. Clinton could leave three major monu-ments in the area of domestic poli-

itself more closely to democratic assistance of all parties and philosaspirations elsewhere in the world. He endorsed aid to President market mechanisms with govern-

ment price controls. He wants welfare reform that would enhance job training and educational opportunities for those on public assistance, but which

would ultimately require the beneficiaries to go to work. And in what may prove to be an exceptionally popular initiative among middle-class voters, he has called for a "national education trust" that would allow all students to borrow the money to go to college, and then encourage them to pay the money back through service in a kind of domestic Peace

Corps.
The question often asked of Mr. Clinton over the last year has been:

Is he tough enough?

After he was defeated for reelection as governor in 1980 and then returned to office in 1982, Mr. Clinton developed a reputation as a man who fled conflict, compromised too readily, was too concerned with pleasing everyone. A popular barb in Arkansas was that the surest way to get a favor from Mr. Chinton was to become his eneiny, since he would become ob-sessed with winning you back. The president-elect is, indeed, a

man who seeks third positions on divisive issues, prefers conciliation to confrontation, likes very much to be liked. But in the 1992 cam-

paign, he went some way to dispel-ling doubts about his strength. When his back was to the wall in the early primaries, he did what was necessary to dispatch his Dem-ocratic rivals. Unlike other recent. presidential candidates who dropped out rather than confront questions about their "character," Mr. Clinton battled on and thus gave the word a political definition

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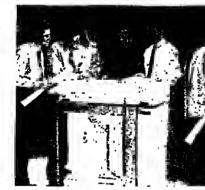
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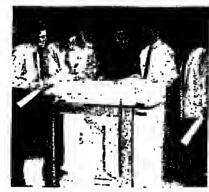
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Coalition Collapses In Ireland

Election Is Slated To Be on Nov. 26

By James F. Clarity New York Times Service DUBLIN - The small but powerful party that gave Prime Minister Albert Reynolds the votes needed to run a coalition government turned against him Wednesday. Its officials said they had withdrawn from the government and would vote for its collapse in the parliament on Thursday.

Government and opposition officials, without exception, said that this meant that the action of the Progressive Democrats, led by Industry Minister Desmond O'Malley, assured that Mr. Reynolds would lose a vote of confidence scheduled Thursday in the 166member parliament.
The PDs, as they are called, have

six seats that the prime minister's party, Fianna Fail, need to have a governing majority. Government officials said that once the confidence vote was taken, Mr. Reynolds would move to dissolve the government and call an election on Nov. 26. The officials said that the government would also set thet date for the referendum on the abortion law.

The chain of events followed two weeks of bitter public dispute be-tween the two leaders, in which scatological language was used by the prime minister and an attorney for Mr. O'Malley.

The prospect of a combination of a parliamentary election with a referendum on a highly emotional issue caused considerable public confusion and annoyance. People phoning in to radio chat programs said that if their children acted like the politicians, they would be spanked and put to bed without support. If her son used the language of the prime minister, said another, "I'd wash his mouth out." We are acting like a banana republic," said one woman.

Many people, including opposition politicians, said the politicians would do better to deal with the nation's growing economic problems than to foment an election. Officials of the main opposition parties - Fine Gael, Labor, and Democratic Left — said they would vote against Mr. Reynolds to force him to dissolve the government, which he took over in February, replacing Charles J. Haughey.

The reason for the turnoil was the maneuvering and political with only scattered feinting of Mr. Reynolds and Mr. anti-aircraft fire. O'Malley for advantage in the next parliamentary election. Constitutionally, no parliamentary election . wounded in government-held terrineed be held until 1994. But the tory in the previous 24 hours. two party leaders have been calcu-

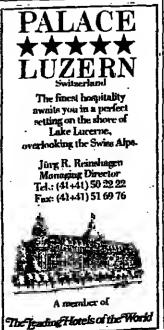
lating the best time for at Mr. Reynolds has said he wants to win enough seats to govern without a coalition partner. Mr. O'Malley, whose party was splintered out of Fianna Fail in 1985, has been an independent coalition partner since 1989. He wants to increase its seats and keep his party in a kingmaker

The country is already troubled by the abortion issue, and by a sluggish economy. The unemploy ment rate is 20 percent and many export businesses that trade with Britain are losing millions and threatening layoffs because the Irish punt is pegged unusually high against British sterling.

The dispute that became the statd reason for the rift between the two parties and their leaders in-volves beef cattle, traditionally Ireland's most fought-over beasts.

In July, Mr. O'Malley sharply critcized Mr. Reynolds for his han dling of government insurance cov-crage for private beef exporters and said the insurance payments to cov-er Iraqi payment defaults would cost the government about \$300 million. Last week, Mr. Reynolds told the tribunal that Mr. O'Malley was "reckless, irresponsible and dishonest" in his version of how much the government might have to pay and said he deliberately exaggerated the potential loss.

The prime minister's attack moved the Progressive Democrats to say that he had to apologize, that he was trying to provoke a walkout and an early election. He refused. Charges llew: straws were reported breaking camels backs, egg was de-tected on faces, the need for eating humble pie was asserted. The two leaders were said to be trying to provoke each other into taking responsibility for forcing an election that the people do not want.



ERA TIME

· El 1144



A couple of young boys playing with homemade toy guns Wednesday in Sarajevo.

Serbs Lay Siege to Bosnian North Croats Rebuff Plea by UN to Take In Muslim Refugees

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Thousands of shells fell on the embattled northern city of Gradacac, and Bosnian troops were under siege in Tuzia, one of the government's few remaining strongholds, reports said Wednes-

Hundreds of Muslim refugees from the fallen town of Jajce con-tinued their trek toward safety, but were turned back at the Croatian border, despite humanitarian pleas from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that they be given a haven.

The heaviest fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina was reported around. Olovo, 40 kilometers (25 miles) northeast of Sarajevo, and Maglaj, farther north, Bosnian government

The fall of Olovo would isolate the government-held region around Tuzla, where fighting continued Wednesday. Tuzla, 70 kilometers northeast of Sarajevo, is one-ofonly a half-dozen cities that the Bosnian government still controls. It apparently is the next goal of Serbian fighters seeking to consoli-date their battlefield gains.

Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, was relatively quiet Wednesday, with only scattered small arms and The Bosnian Health Ministry said 16 people were killed and 108

Russia Seeks Deal For Baltic Pullout

MOSCOW — Russia has condi-tioned the withdrawal of former Soviet troops from Lithuania on deliveries of oil, gas and other com-modities. Itar-Tass reported

Russia on Oct. 1 began demand-ing world-market prices from Lithuania, paid in hard currency, for gas, oil and other resources. Be-cause of the demands, Lithuania can no longer afford to the com-

modities from Russia. Itar-Tass gave no details on how Russia had conditioned the withdrawal of the estimated 35,000 forwithdrawn by 1993.

As the war continued, so did the

stream of human misery. Adela Skaro, head of the Red Cross in the Bosnian town of Tomislavgrad, told Croatian radio that refugees from Jajoe, which fell to Serbian forces last week, were still arriving.

Tomislavgrad, 90 kilometers west of Sarajevo and 40 kilometers east of the border with Croatia, has taken in about 7,000 refugees from refugees.

Jajoe, mostly Muslims, for a total of 13,000 refugees, she said.

Miss Skaro was quoted as saying that the Red Cross had enough food only for a day or two, although aid deliveries from international organizations began arriving Wednesday morning.

But Croatian authorities continued refusing admittance to Jajce's

Attacks Revive an Evil German Image

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service ROTTWEIL, Germany - Helmut Scubel. who runs a temporary shelter for refugees and asylum-seckers in this medieval market town in southern Germany, is glad that few of the townspeople here seem to know where the shel-

"Thank God they don't," he said, showing a visitor around as some of the 105 people staying in the building, many of them fleeing the lighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina, talked and let their children play in the courtvard outside. "We haven't had any attacks on this bome and. knock on wood, we don't want any, either."

The refugees, few of whom speak German, are left to their own devices in the evenings, and are unguarded, as they are at most shelters around the country.

in this part of the country, Mr. Seubei said, they are safe from the kind of attack that has revived an image of Germany that most people m the country thought they had outlined, the image of Nazi violence against Jews, Gypsies and other minorities in the 1930s.

The ugliness has shocked the world, and many Germans, too, with more than 1,600 violent incidents reportedly instigated by rightist groups so far this year, 60 percent of them here in the supposedly more cosmopolitan and tolerant Western part of the country, and 40 percent in the economically depressed East German states that were ruled by the Communists until three years ago.

Attacks continue, at the rate of one aimest every day. An attempt by 10 East German teenagers to rape a woman in a bome for Vietnamese workers in the East German town of Thale on Oct. 17 was followed by a strong condemnation by the Bonn government, which called on the state government there to arres; and punish those who were responsible.

In a way, some Germans feel, everybody is Renate Greve, a teacher at a girls' school in Rottweil, was among the organizers of a march of 800 people who walked silently and penitentthrough the half-timbered streets in October

show that not all Germans are racists.
"The neo-Nazis are not very strong in Rottweil," Mrs. Greve said. "There were a few kinheaded characters in dark leather jackets who stood around looking menacing during the demonstration, but they didn't do anything."

There are about 24,000 people who live in the

But the National Democratic Party, a longestablished far-right group, is stronger in nearby industrial towns and in poor rural areas. even in Rottweit, as Angela Gessler, an elementary-school teacher in nearby Dunningen, at-

"There's a family of people from Iran living there, and they are not integrated with the local people at all," she said. "They can't speak German, they look different and they're totally isolated. In the school the other day, in the exercise class, the children suddenly began

from home?" The present for the surge in hosulity to foreigners has been an influx of non-German refu-2000 and asylum-seekers that is unlike anything Germans have known in modern history.

chanting foreignets out!' at the Iranian boy.

Where would they have gotten that, except

It is estimated that 500,000 asylum-seekers with have arrived by the end of this year, and to shelter and feed them in the year or more that it takes to process their applications to stay, the federal authorities have assigned quotas to nearly every village and town in the country. In Baden-Württemburg State, where Rottwell is, towns have to shelter 12.5 asylum-seekers for every thousand inhabitants.

in a country with an acute housing shortage. the result was bound to be tension. But this 'ear, rightist thugs, most of them under the age of 18, has e killed 10 foreigners in firebombings and other violent acts.

Sometimes ordinary people have simply looked on, or silently applauded. It was this silent appropation, more than anything else. that finally shocked German politicians into taking a stronger stand against the violence.

"I can understand the frustration that many German young people feel, particularly in the eastern part of the country, said Erna Krause, a parishioner of the Lutheran Church of the Receemer in the Griesheim section of Frankfurt. "They have no work, and it isn't clear what the future will bring. But these refugees have done nothing to deserve having their shelters

Mrs. Krause is 83, old enough to remember the last time such things were happening, in the 1930s, Griesheim, a stronghold of German social democracy, resisted the Nazis for awhile then. Today the members of her church are providing shelter to 18 families, most of them from what used to be Yugoslavia.

A group of Bosnians is even living in the

organ loft. Annette Roeder, the curate, had forgotten about them the other morning when she came in to turn on the heat. Then she heard snoring in the sanctuary.

"It was a wonderful sound," she said with a smile, "real life in the church."

The passor. Ulrich Wegner, said the church vestry had given enthusiastic support to the project of taking care of the refugees, most of the rest of whom are living, sometimes four to six to a room, in apartments built for retired couples. They use one of the church kitchens for their communal meals.

But, except for the pastor, few parishioners actually have much contact with them. And scratching the surface in any discussion quickly reveals that German attitudes toward the strangers in their midst are fraught with com-

One of them is guilt for the misdeeds of the Nazi past, which is the main reason why the Germans have felt compelled to let in so many refugees and asylum-seekers now far more than Italy. France or Britain have allowed to

Despite all the changes that have come over the country since World War II, German tolerance is often only skin deep. Few of the whiteskinned. German-speaking people among the 5 million foreigners who lived here before the current influx began had problems being accepted, but black American servicemen often

Some 1.6 million Turkish and 600,000 Yugoslav "guest workers" had been working here for decades, so long that most Germans had grown used to their presence. But even then, few of these foreigners were accepted as immigrants or allowed to take on German citizenship.

Vandals Damage Jewish Graves At a Cemetery North of Bonn

The Assurated Press FRANKFURT - In the latest anti-Semitic outburst in Germany, vandals damaged 90 graves at a Jewish cemetery, the police said

/ednesday. The police said 90 of the 190 graves at a century-old Jewish cemetery had been damaged vandals in Wuppertal, 60 kilometers 136 miles) north of Bonn. The vandals knocked down marble tombstones and trampled on other parts of the cemetery.

Delors Also Backs Lubbers

As His Successor in EC Post The Associated Press

HILVERSUM, Netherlands - The EC Commission president. Jacques Delors, endorsed Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands on Wednesday as his successor, saying he would be "the right man in the right place" as chief executive of the 12-nation bloc. Speaking on Mr. Lubbers's 10th anniversary as prime minister, Mr. Delors said that Mr. Lubbers was "a really pro-European militant, a man of dialogue, capable of finding a good compromise between the twelve." Earlier this week, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany also said that Mr. Luhbers "meets all the requirements" for president of the Commission, the EC's Brussels-based executive. Mr. Lubbers's third term in office ends in December 1994, when

Mr. Delors's mandate, recently extended by two years, also expires. While recognizing there would be other candidates for the post. Mr. Delors said he thought Mr. Lubbers, 53, would "maintain fresh: ideas, enthusiasm and dynamic action" in a new and difficult period.

With Misgivings, Russia Clears Arms Pact

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Russian parliament overwhelmingly approved the START arms control treaty on Russia's weakness and doubts about a subsequent treaty calling for more radical cuts in nuclear

The debate also revealed serious questions about Russia's financial and technical ability to implement the arms-control treaty. General Boris V. Gromov, deputy defense minister, acknowledged that the government has thus far found only a small part of the funds it will need to dismantle weapons; and legislators spoke of nuclear warheads sitting untended in railroad

The parliament voted, 157 to 1 with 26 abstentions, to ratify the last major arms limitation treaty negotiated between the Soviet Union and the United States. The pact, signed by President George Bush and the then-Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in July 1991, would reduce the number of strategic nuclear warheads in each arsenal by about one-third during the next seven years, from a total of

23,000 to about 16,000. Legislators said they wanted to keep U.S.-Russian relations on track and, as one deputy said, pre-sent President-elect Bill Clinton with something positive on the day after U.S. voting.

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But the debate on ratification suggested that a far more radical treaty, signed by Mr. Bush and President Boris N. Yeltsin this summer, may face stiffer opposimer Soviet troops that remain on tion from Russian nationalists and Linhuanian soil. They are to be others concerned with Russia's declining world position.

That "framework" agreement, which has yet to be translated into detailed treaty language, calls for each side to reduce its strategic arms by a further 50 percent, to Wednesday, but only after a debate 3,000 to 4,000 warheads in each revealing grave anxieties about arsenal. And while the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty targets weapons which in any case would become obsolete within the next decade, the more radical agreement would force Russia to give up some

of its most modern systems. Legislators seemed to be aiming at that second treaty when they cals and the center-right industrial challenged Yeltsin administration lobby, Reuters reported from Mosofficials Wednesday about its lack cow.

of a strategic policy and its lack of funds to implement arms cuts. Several deputies also expressed rave concern about continuing U.S. research into strategic defense, which some said could leave Russia at America's mercy — or, as one deputy said, "Our babushkas

will be wiped out before they can even wake up. ■ New Threat to Reformers Russia's reformist government faced a new threat on Wednesday as President Yeltsin sought to build a consensus between market radi-

The parliamentary chairman. Rusian I, Khasbulatov, a prominent conservative critic, warned that a no-confidence vote could be introduced this month unless ministers reined in their criticism of parliament.

Parliament again rejected Mr. Yeltsin's request to postpone a meeting of Russia's supreme legislature the Congress of People's

Hard-line conservatives bave promised to use the session, scheduled for Dec. 1, to bring down the government led by acting Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar and to cut back Mr. Yeltsin's own powers to issue decrees.

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> country saving money around Sprint Express.



Iran Arrests American on Business and Spy Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TEHRAN - Iran has arrested an American on charges of illegal business dealings and links with foreign intelligence agencies, the official press agency. IRNA, reported Wednesday.

The report said that Milton Mayar, 58 and married to an Iranian woman, had confessed. It did not say when he was detained. The agency said he was providing vital pusiness information from Iran to several international companies and that he was was accused of "illegal establishment of several rade firms, collecting important economic information and identifying leading ele-ments at commercial institutions and envi-

Mr. Mayar also bad "links with agents ferving foreign intelligence services," IRNA

Iraq Celebrates

Agence France-Presse

Bush's Defeat

With Hoopla

The announcement came on the anniversary of the hostage-taking at the U.S. Embassy here Nov. 4, 1979, that dragged on until Ronald Reagan replaced Jimmy Carter as president in January 1981.

Quoting the Interior Ministry, IRNA said that Mr. Mayar was accused of "contacts with intelligence agents," with "the illegal creation of several commercial firms" and with "collecting important economic infor-

It also said that he "received hundreds of thousands of dollars for information supplied to foreign companies."

IRNA added that Mr. Mayar was the brother-in-law of Nematollah Nassiri, head of the shah's secret police. General Nassiri was executed following the 1979 Islamic rev-

Quoting a ministry statement, IRNA said: "Mayar, who enjoyed Nassiri's backing prior mand minimized the significance of the deto the revolution, cootinued to stay in the ployment. Commander Bruce Cole, a country after the revolution on the pretext of having an Iranian wife."

Mr. Mayar, who had many friends among journalists who visited Iran after the revolution, is not known to have left the country since the upheaval. A visitor who tried to cootact him at his Tehran residence a month ago was told that he no longer lived there, (AFP, AP, Reuters)

■ U.S. Submarine in Gulf The Topeka, the first U.S. attack submarine to enter the Gulf, steamed toward the center of the strategic waterway Wednesday, days ahead of a submarine that Iran has purchased from Russia, The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain

But the U.S. Naval Forces Central Comspokesman, said the Topeka's visit had been planned "well in advance" of reports that one of two diesel submarines Iran bought from Russia was headed to the Gulf.

Despite his comments, there was speculation that the nuclear-powered Topeka was in place as a signal of strength ahead of the arrival of the Iranian submarine. Diplomats in the region think that Iran will keep its submarine at Bandar Abbas, just off the

Strait of Hormuz.

Commander Cole said the Topeka was part of an aircraft carrier battle group that has been inside the Gulf since the United States, Britain and France began enforcing a "no-fly" zone for Iraqi aircraft over southern Iraq on Aug. 27.

U.S. Let Executives Go in Iraq Arms Case

Across the Street, Across a Tense Border

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The Justice Department secretly agreed not to prosecute top executives of a company that supplied Iraq with mil-lions of dollars in Western armsmaking equipment, according to documents and interviews.

The disclosure of the agreements, reached in 1990 and 1991, is expected to deepen the controversy over the Bush administratioo's failure to stop the flow of arms to

And the agreements, with two executives of Matrix Churchill Corp., a British toolmaker with a branch in Solon, Ohio, means that despite two years of investigations, the United States may oot be able

to build a criminal case against major participants in President Saddam Hussein's arms-buying network.

The disclosure also raises new estions about a possible relationship between Western government agencies and Matrix Churchill, which seems to have acquired technology from around the world that was crucial to Mr. Saddam's ouclear and ballistic program.

Documents made available in a

trial in London last week showed that in the late 1980s, the British government allowed Matrix Churchill to ship arms-making equip-ment to Iraq illegally because two of the company's British executives were acting as informants for British intelligence

Intelligence Committee to explore whether American intelligence, which works closely with the Brit
Intelligence Committee to explore pany. There has been no evidence that Mr. Cooper, who lived in the United States, had been an inforwhether American intelligence, which works closely with the Brit-ish, also allowed Matrix Churchill

to buy equipment for Iraq. What, if anything, the Bush administration knew about the rela-tionship between Matrix Churchill and British intelligence is oot known. But British and American agencies have worked together closely over the years, routinely exchanging information.

Atlanta prosecutors reached the agreements with Gordon Cooper, who ran the company's Ohio oper-ation, and Paul Henderson, manag-ing director of Marix Churchill's main operation in Coventry, Eng-

That report prompted the Senate British informants inside the com-

Gerrilyn Brill, acting U.S. attorney in Atlanta, said Tuesday that the immunity agreements were nec-essary to get the executives to cooperate with a multibillion-dollar bank fraud investigation there. She said the agreements, first re-ported by the Atlanta Constitution, only prevented prosecutors from

tives, and using it against them. But an examination of the documents and interviews with other law enforcement officials show that the agreements apparently prevent other prosecution of the two executives for their roles in the arms-

testing their weapons and messages

read by underground leaders over

Although many of the 5,000 vil-

lagers have felt the uprising in one form or another, a consensus seems

to have emerged against exporting

the unrest from the West Bank to

Mr. Kabha said that people from

mosque loudspeakers.

Israel.

he recalled.

Bush Kills taking information from the execu-Tax-Rise Measure

Iranians Incant

A Death Chant

TEHRAN - Thousands of

Iranians, celebrating the 13th

anniversary of the seizure of

the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, joined in a vocal "Death to

America" message to Presi-

dent-clect Bill Clinton on

"You know Bush has lost and Clinton won," a speaker told the rally marking the day

in 1979 when Iranian students

took over the embassy. "What

we have to say to the new ad-ministration is: "Death to

The English-language Teh-ran Times, in an editorial writ-

ten before the election was de-

cided, predicted there would

be little change in Washington's policy toward Iran.

"A desire for hegemouy is so deep-rooted in the psyche of the American political es-

tablishment that the new pres-

ident, even a Democrat, has no

choice but to tread down the

path recognized as the norm in traditional U.S. foreign poli-

America."

cy," it said.

Against U.S.

WASHINGTON - President George Bush made good his threat Wednesday to veto the \$27 billion urban aid and tax bill, killing the measure because of its tax increases on businesses and on upper-income Americans

He signed the veto on Air Force One as he flew home in defeat from Houston. Mr. Bush's action kills Riyad Kabha, mayor of Israeli the measure because Congress has adjourned for the year.

It was Mr. Bush's 46th veto, sevincluding shots fired by militants

eral coming after last month's adjournment. Only one veto - of a bill tightening regulation of the cable TV industry - has been over-

"I am withholding my approval because it includes numerous tax increases, violates fiscal discipline and would destroy jobs and undermine small business," Mr. Bush

the Palestinian side used to try to said in a written message.

The tax bill contained elements persuade young men on the Israeli of Mr. Bush's blueprint for revitalside to join the revolt. "They would come to someone and tell him that this land is the state of Palestine," izing the economy and luring busioesses to hard-pressed inner cities and rural areas with enterprise zones. But, Mr. Bush said, "The urban aid provisions that were once. the centerpiece of the bill have been submerged by billions of dollars in giveaways to special interests."

Some Repoblican lawmakers as president to sign the bill and nursed bopes that he would do so despite his pre-election vow not to

raise taxes again. Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who is chairman of the taxwriting House Ways and Means Committee, was "disappointed but oot surprised" by the veto, said a committee aide who did oot want to be identified by name.

The measure would have expanded tax breaks for Individual Retirement Accounts, renewed tax breaks for research and restored the targeted jobs tax credit.

Bot it also included such tax in-creases as limiting the deduction for job-related moving expenses to \$10,000, requiring individuals with sizable amounts of income not subject to withholding and large corinventories at market value.

WORLD BRIEFS

EC Body Backs Finnish Membership

BRUSSELS (AP) — The EC Commission recommended Wednesda that the 12 European Community states open formal talks with the government in Helsinki to make Finland an EC member. Finland formally applied to join the EC on March 18. Frans Andries-

sen, the EC external relations commissioner, said that, in the view of the commission, Finland is economically ready for membership. He also said the commission welcomed Finland's recent announcement to join the EC's drive for further integration, such as common foreign and monetary policies as outlined in the Maastricht treaty.

Ankara Says Raids in Iraq Kill 2,000

ANKARA (AFP) — The Turkish operation in northern Iraq against Kurdistan Workers Party separatists has already killed more than 2,000 gnerrillas and will last two more weeks, General Dogan Gures said. General Gures, quoted in Ankara newspapers on Wednesday, said, however, that the army had scaled down its operation "because a large part of our targets have been met" since the air and land incursion was

More than 2,000 Turkish separatist guerrillas have been killed, the army chief of staff said, and added: "I think that we will accomplish our mission in two weeks and we will not turn back without achieving it." He said a clean-up operation against the party inside Turkey would be launched after the mission in northern Iraq, which has been criticized in both Baghdad and Tehran.

Marcos to Return Millions to Manila

MANILA (Reuters) — Lawyers for the Philippine government and for Imelda R. Marcos, widow of former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, agreed on Wednesday to ask Swiss banks to transfer Marcos family bank.

deposits worth \$356 million to Manila.

Officials said the planned transfer was the first in a series of steps to a possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she and her possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she and her possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she and her possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she and her possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she and her possible agreement with Mrs. Marcos over the money that she are the mone husband are accused of stealing from the economy during his 20 years in

A lawyer for the Marcos family said Mrs. Marcos and the government agreed in principle to send a joint letter to Swiss banks. Under the proposed deal, the government would drop some of its cases against Mrs. Marcos in exchange for her turning over a substantial portion of the family's deposits in Switzerland, believed to total several billion dollars.

U.K. Halts Bomb Testing in Germany

HANNOVER, Germany (Reuters) — Britain's air force suspended! exercises over a test range in northern Germany on Wednesday after a dummy bomb fell into a crowd of pacifist protesters, injuring one man. A German military spokesman said a British team wanted to investigate the incident, in which a demonstrator was struck Tuesday by hard earth flung into his face by the impact of the nonexplosive training bomb.

The British commander of the range in Nordhorn said the air force had received a message from protesters earlier in the day warning of a rally on the range, but that it was not read until after the demonstration.

Tokyo Is Set to Resume Aid to Hanoi

TOKYO (Renters) - Japan is to resume official development assistance to Vietnam this year after a suspension that began 14 years ago, upon Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia, a Foreign Ministry official said

He not specify the amount, but the financial daily Nihon Keizai. Shimbun said the government would approve an aid package worth 45.5 billion yen (\$369 million) at a cabinet meeting Friday. Communist Vietnam says it has withdrawn its troops from Cambodia

and seeks trade and investment to spur its economy. But the country's overdue repayments on loans from Japan have been a major obstacle to the resumption of aid from Tokyo.

For the Record

A senior Romanian Finance Ministry official, Nicolae Vacaroiu, was named the country's new prime minister on Wednesday by President Ion Iliescu, who called Mr. Vacaroin a "man of reform." Mr. Vacaroin now has 10 days to win a vote of confidence on a program and a cabinet list he must submit to parliament.

Erich Honecker is to stay in jail during his trial on manslaughter charges, despite suffering from liver cancer. The Berlin state court, rejected an appeal Wednesday from lawyers for Mr. Honecker, 80, the former East German leader. They said he had 6 to 18 mooths to live and would not outlast the trial, scheduled to open in Berlin on Nov. 12.(AFP)

Correction

The American Topics column gave the wrong first name of Shirley! Booth's husband. He was Ed Gardner.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cartan Tours of California has been designated by the U.S. Olympic Committee as the exclusive American ticket agent for the 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Norway. A brochure describing event schedules, ticket prices and venues will be available from Cartan as of Nov. 16. The company's address is 1334 Parkview Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California 90266. The toll-free temporary supports 200861, 1994 nia 90266. The toll-free telephone number is 800-841-1994.

Kanad, the Hawaiian island devastated by a harricane Sept. 10, has set up toll-free phone and fax lines to help travelers and others get information on its recovery and tourism. Volunteers are staffing the Kanai Hot Line — 800-262-1400 for telephone inquiries and 800-637-5762 for faxes around the clock.

The U.S. National Transportation Safety Board is urging federal aviation officials to increase the number of required inspections of fuse. pins and engine mounts on Boeing 747 planes. Those recommendations are included in a report on the crash of an Israeli El Al 747 cargo jet in Amsterdam in October.

BAGHDAD — The Iraqi capital was filled with song and dance Wednesday to celebrate the electoral defeat of

President George Bush, who has been outlasted by his Iraqi counterpart and arch-foe, Saddam Hussein. With the bombing of Baghdad during last year's Gulf War still fresh in their minds, schoolchildren took part in demonstrations that were organized by the students' union

to mark "the fall of criminal The government denied charges that massive demon-strations had been orchestrated in advance of the U.S. elec-

But the official radio played festive songs all Wednesday morning after the amouncement of the election result, and motorists drove through the streets blowing their horns in

"Saddam is here for forever and not America," a group of men sang as they danced along Rashid Street, the main commercial area of the capital.

"Bush, we've had you. Now it's the turn of Fahd," a refer-ence to the Saudi Arabian

Bonn Official to Go to Israel

Agence France-Presse BONN - Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel will be in Israel from November 17 to 19 for talks with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on the Middle East situation, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday. It is to be Mr. Kinkel's first visit there since he took office in-

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Mideast Peace Talks

By Joel Greenberg

New York Times Service BARTAA, Israel - If Palestinian self-rule ever comes to the occupied territories, it will most likely apply to half this village, which straddles the border between Israel and the West Bank.

Simultaneous Israeli and Palestinian rule over this community would add yet another special dimension to the lives of residents, who as it is find themselves shuttling between two worlds.

Those oo one side live as citizens

of Israel, while relatives oo the West Bank side are Palestinians living through an uprising against Isracli rule.

The international frontier that once separated Israel from the West Bank cut Bartaa in two, following a valley that runs through its heart. When Israel captured the West Bank from Jordan in 1967, the villagers were reunited, but the road that links Bartaa's two sides is a passage between contrasts.

The two sides remain divided in their daily lives by different politi-cal groupings and aspirations, a microcosm of the relationship betweeo Israeli Arabs and their Palestinian kin.

At the West Bank end, outlawed Palestinian flags flutter from poles, and nationalist graffiti cover the walls of simple stone dwellings along winding alleys. Armed mili-tants have marched through the narrow lanes, and soldiers bave raided the bouses to seize leaders of At the Israeli end, there are oo

graffiti or flags but broad, straight streets, lined with well-kept homes, Residents drive the Japanese cars that are popular among Israelis. Every day, villagers move between the two realities. Some chil-dren from the Palestinian side walk to school on the Israeli side, Relatives stroll across the valley for family visits and weddings of couples from opposite sides of the old

border. Spectators from both sides gather for weekend soccer matches Sometimes the uprising in the West Bank side spills over into the Israeli half, as it did March 30 on Land Day, which commemorates
the deaths of six Israeli Arabs 16
years ago in clashes with the police
during protests against land expro
state side. Totalis from the west wall to the local upitsing commend in Jenin and complained that valley to set an Israeli bus oo fire, there was a lot of intervention on and again to vandalize a switchour side. They came to the village and read a leaflet over mosque

Boys from West Bank Bartaa

marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with what for them was a symbolic act of marked the anniversary with the streets, their faces hidunification; hanging a Palestinian denumber of the streets with the streets of the symbolic act of the symbol unification; hanging a Palestinian flag just inside the Israeli part of scrawling nationalist graffiti and raising Palestinian flags. the village. When the police arrived, the boys retreated behind barriers of rocks and burning tires Bartaa, says that sounds of the up-rising often waft across the valley, that they had put up at the old

At the West Bank end, ontlawed Palestinian flags fly. At the Israeli end, straight streets are lined with well-kept homes.

border, redrawing the vanished. frontier.

Similar encounters in the past have ended in stone-throwing me-less across the valley, followed by who had accused him of collaboratpolice roundups of youths from ing with the security authorities. both sides of the village. "We went over there and told

taa, fugitives have hidden in the fairs," Mr. Kabha said. "Later we Israeli side. Youths from the West went to the local uprising com-

For Uninsured, More Medical Negligence

Then the teenagers from Israeli Bartaa were arrested and an Israeli Arab visitor was beaten on the West Bank side by masked youths

In army raids on West Bank Bar- them they can't meddle in our af-

phone company. loudspeakers banning the interference."

CHICAGO - People without insurance suffer regligent medical injuries in hospitals more than twice as often as insured patients, perhaps because they are more apt to take routine problems to

emergency rooms, according to a new study.

The study, reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association, is the first to directly link

said. One possible explanation is that uninsured people tend to lack regular medical care and to take ordinary problems to the hospital emergency rooms, where treatment is accelerated and mistakes are more common, researchers reported, according to the study.

Also, hospitals may be reluctant to admit unin-

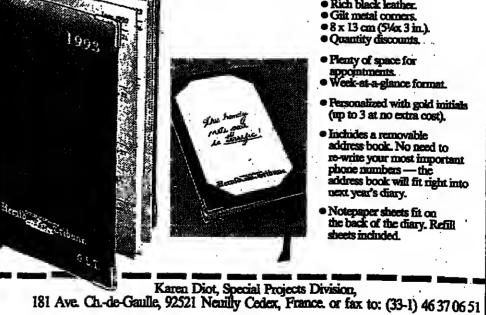
sured patients, turning them away despite serious health problems, they said. porations to pay more tax in adinferior treatment to insurance status, its authors vance and taxing securities dealers'

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Charter 77 Rights Unit Is Ceasing Operations

PRAGUE - Charter 77, the hnman rights group that helped end four decades of Communist rule. has ceased operations, the news-agency CSTK reported. "Charter was an attempt to revive a civic society," it quoted Jiri Hajek, a co-founder, as saying. "Now it is neoessary to proceed on a much broader basis."

Members held their final meeting Tuesday night. They issued a statement that said, "Charter 77, 25, an informal civic initiative, has, completed its historical role." But the statement also appealed to sig-natories to continue "acting in ac-cordance with the Charter's ideals." The movement was founded in January 1977 by Czechoslovakia's leading dissidents, includ-ing Vaclav Havel, the former president, and the philosopher Jan

Rawlings Takes Lead In Ghanaian Election

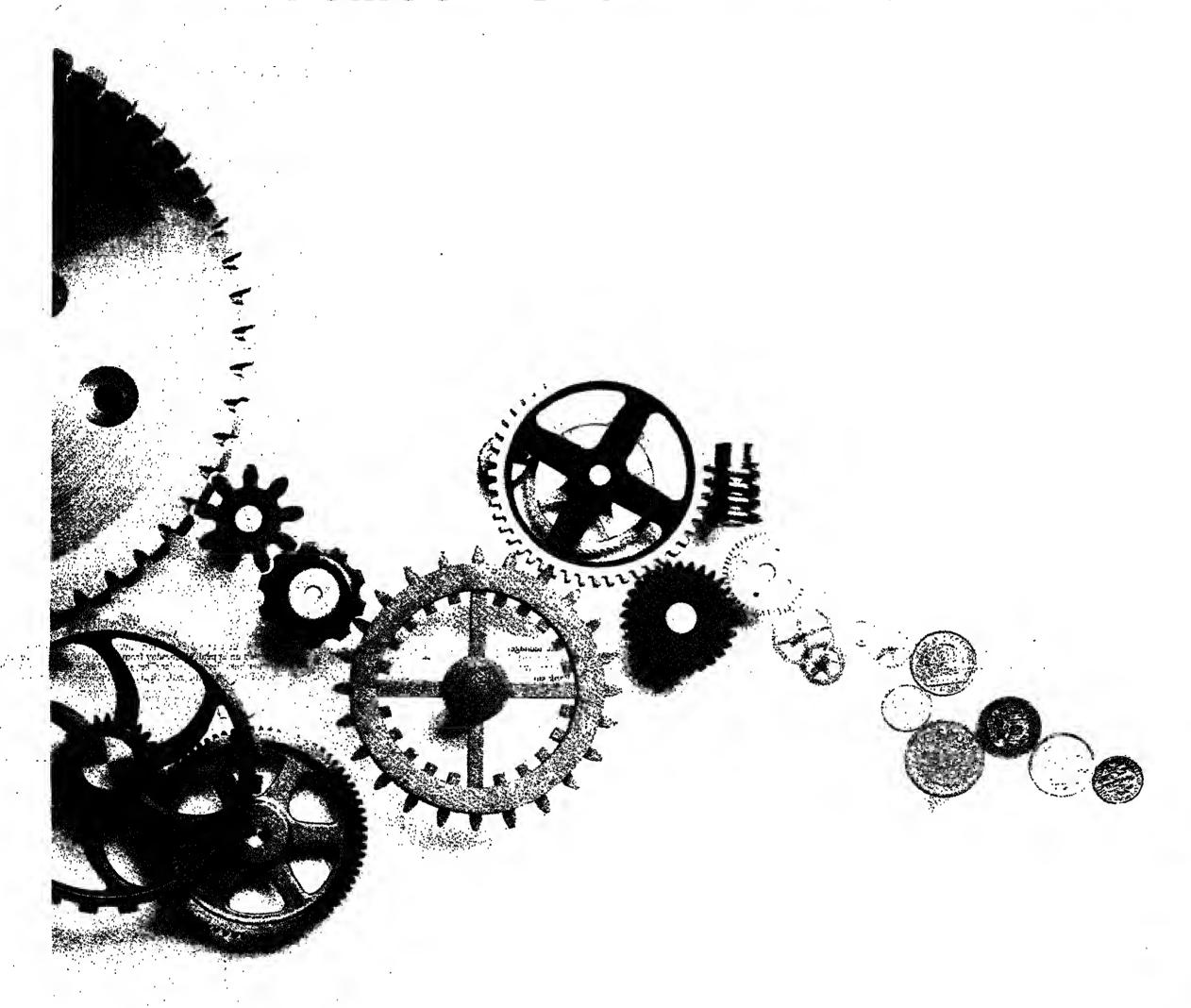
ACCRA, Ghana ... Jerry Rawlings, the incumbent leader, has taken an early lead in Ghana's first free presidential election in 13 years, early returns showed on Wednesday.

With results from Thof the West African country's 200 constituencies, the 45-year-old counter air force pilot had just over 20 percent of the vote to 35 percent for his closest rival, Albert Alla Rouben. The other three candidates had less The other three candidates had est than 10 percent each

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Herald Tribune.

A Monumental Mandate

The American public thundered Tues-

day, above all for change.
Yes, voters endorsed both President-elect Bill Clinton's positive program and his dignity in facing down nasty negative attacks. Yes, the voters brought joy to Democrats long out of power and relief to millions worried that Republicans would pack the Supreme Court for years to come. But the public said more than that:

• The vote was a relentless rejection of Mr. Bush's presidency. A White House aide: got it almost precisely right last week when he said: "Basically, things are pretty steady." Sixty percent of the people didn't want to re-elect him nine months ago, and 60 per-cent don't want to re-elect him today."

• The surprising number of votes for Ross Perot demonstrated an eagerness for change that transcended Mr. Clinton's appeal. One voter in six chose the candidate ("I'ru Ross and you're the boss") of no

party at all. · Polis showed that many voters were choosing the candidate least disliked. All three candidates, including Mr. Clinton, drew remarkably high unfavorable ratings.

· Finally, the voters sent a reverberatingmessage by their numbers. The tide that swept into all those church basements and school auditoriums embodied public impatience, even anger, over the course of

the economy and government.

What all that adds up to is a victory of monumental but tenuous proportion. The test now will be how quickly the presidentelect can convert his mandate into momentum. If he is to avoid the fate of Jimmy Carter, the last Democrat to follow a failed Republican administration, he will have to set out a short list of clear goals and work fast to meet them, before the political concrete dries.

Mr. Bush's rejection appeared, from exit polls, to be devastating. Women voted against him by twice the margin of men. Two of five people who voted for Mr. Busb in 1988 abandoned the president this year. For every first-time voter who voted for Mr.

Instead of going to the polls this month, thousands of Liberians began the week by

trooping to churches to mourn five Ameri-

can nuns who were brutally slain near their

convent outside the capital of Monrovia. As

despicable as those murders are, the

churchwomen are not the first civilians to

die since Monrovia fell under a renewed.

outbreak of shelling and rocket attacks from U.S. fugitive Charles Taylor and his

National Patriotic Front. Since the siege

began two weeks ago, bundreds have been

killed and wounded, and prospects for a

democratic Liberia have degenerated to the

lowest point since a truce was imposed by

West African countries two years ago. Even with thousands of Liberians slaugh-

tered and starved to death and the country

already in ruins from fratricidal war, the

renewed fighting shows that Liberia's would-

he leaders have learned little more than how

to use their illegitimate authority to pursue

more power and possessions. This must be

especially disillusioning for the seven Afri-

can countries whose multinational forces brokered the cease-fire. It also disappoints

the United States, which helped finance the

peacekeepers, as well as such groups as the Carter Center in Atlanta and the National

Democratic Institute, which have been help-

Still, violence cannot he allowed to carry the day in Liberia. The international com-

munity should hold Mr. Taylor and all

other combatants accountable for their ac-

tions. Mr. Taylor claims that the area where

ing with plans for free and fair elections.

Bush, two voted for Governor Clinton. Just how far Mr. Clinton has come can be judged by referring to a graph on Page 1 of USA Today on May 28. Who would win the Electoral College as of that date? A long red bar indicated "Bush 190." Another long red bar said "Perot 128." A tiny red strip said "Clinton 6." "Ho, ho, ho," analysts hooted.

"Bill Clinton's been marginalized."

Ho, ho, ho. A little-known underdog. splattered and battered with controversy almost before the campaign began, de fended himself with dignity, set out a promising, even inspiring program and then per-severed. The exit polls showed he won wide support for his domestic ideas. Among people concerned about health care, education and environment, for instance, he won overwhelming majorities.

Having won that support, the question for Mr. Clinton is, can be make it last? Armadas of special interests, armed with rich political action committees, are lying in wait. And members of Congress who once could he rallied by legendary leaders like Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson now follow little discipline but their own. That means that the president-elect needs a short list of immediate goals.

The four most urgent, consistent with his long-term program, are: jobs and infra-structure, especially for people in deterio-rating cities: immediate stimulus for the sluggish economy, perhaps through a oneyear-only tax credit for investment in infrastructure; reform of the health care system that costs so much yet excludes so many; flushing out the sewer of campaign finance.

Still and all, after 12 years in the wilderness, the Democrats are entitled first to celebrate. And there is good reason for bipartisan satisfaction as well. Through his 3-month campaign, Bill Clinton has urged racial tolerance, social justice and national unity. Beyond sound economic management, those can be the most important goals of all.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

the nuns were killed was not under his

control, although until the massacre oc-

curred the National Patriotic Front laid.

claim to all territory outside Monrovia.

That denial is not being bought by Arch-bishop Michael Francis of Liberia, who told mourners on Sunday: "We hold Mr.

Taylor responsible, directly or indirectly,

consciously or unconsciously, for the death

of these five lovely people."

The cleric is not alone in his doubts about

the reliability of Mr. Taylor's word. West

African leaders have watched him violate

agreement after agreement during the past

two years, including a firm commitment to

encamp and disarm his troops under super-

vision of the West African peacekeepers.

Mr. Taylor's desire to rule by conquest is

the principal obstacle to peace.

The overriding requirement at the mo-

ment is to set in motion a strategy tha

produces a cease-fire, gets Mr. Taylor's

men away from the capital and resumes

the transition to a freely elected govern-

ment. That is a tall order, indeed, but there

is some hope that the presence of a special

United Nations observer and fact finder

supported by the United States and African states, would help restore some sem-

blance of civility and also remove Mr.

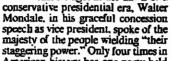
Taylor's excuse for keeping weapons in the hands of his largely undisciplined men.

Pulling Liberia back from the abyss is the

first requirement. Bold international lead-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

ership can make that happen,



WASHINGTON -- A dozen Novembers ago, at the dawn of a

Mondale, in his graceful concession speech as vice president, spoke of the majesty of the people wielding "their staggering power." Only four times in American history has one party held the presidency for more than 12 consecutive years (the Republicans have not since 1896-1912) and this year the people's power ended a 12-year reign. But the people's decision was a kind of continent-wide shrug: Might as well try someone else.

Sixty-two percent of those who voted, voted against the incumbent president. But 57 percent voted against the next president. Ross Peror's dalliance interruptus with the electorate produced a plurality president. No novelty, that. From 1824 (the first election in

which most electoral votes were determined by popular voting rather than voting in state legislatures) through 1992 there have been 43 elections. In 15 the winner received less than a majority of popular votes. Only four times has the winner received less than 44 percent, but two strong presidents, Abraham Lincoln Woodrow Wilson, received 39.8 and 41.8 respectively. Wilson and Richard Nixon (who won a first term with 43.4 percent) won re-election.
Although Mr. Clinton got just 43

percent of the popular vote, his 69 percent of electoral votes is much better than the 56.4 percent of electoral votes John Kennedy won in 1960 with 49.7 percent of the popular vote. In their most recent four victories

prior to Tuesday, Republican presidential candidates won a stunning average of 91 percent of the electoral votes - better than the 88.3 percent that Franklin Roosevelt won in four victories. On Tuesday George Bush won just 31 percent. But Republican strength was ebb-

ing four years ago, when Mr. Bush did worse among Democrats than any Republican had done since 1952. Mi-

WASHINGTON — In Moscow this past summer, I found ad-mirers and detractors of Russia's

president singing from one hymnal: Boris Yeltsin is making the same mis-takes that Mikhail Gorbachev made.

and will meet the same unhappy end. That is an uncongenial idea for

those of us converted to Mr. Yeltsin's

side by his courage, his determination

to eradicate Soviet communism and

his willingness to replace superpower rivalry with a strategic Russian-Amer-

ican partnership. I resisted this

gloomy proposition as summer turned

to autumn, believing that, unlike Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin knew where

he was going as he twisted and turned

His decision to suspend troop with-

for tactical advantage.

Until now.

By George F. Will

A Continental Shrug for a Most Unimportant Election

chael Dukakis, although now derided, did unite his party, winning back a majority of "Reagan Democrats" (who were just 7 percent of the electorate). Mr. Bush was the first Republican to win a first term while his party was losing strength in both the House and the Senate.

This year Mr. Bush became, in part, a belated casualty of his greatest success, the Gulf War. His postwar popularity convinced him that he could coast to re-election, relying on his nimbus rather than an ager Mr. Bush's campaign confirmed the historian Robert Conquest's droll law: The behavior of an organization often can be predicted by assuming it to be controlled by a cabal of its enemies. But Mr. Busb's campaign— constant improvisation revealing consistent insincerity — was condign punishment of the Republican Party for making George Bush its leader.

Democrats are government enthusiasts: They are unsure what justice is, but are sure that only government can deliver it. Their activism is both a cause and consequence of "interest-group liberalism" — belief in broker-

B ILL CLINTON'S life showed all the fault lines of the baby boom years. Indeed be often had a foot on each side of this great divide. He opposed the war in Vietnam, though he didn't bead for Canada. He admitted trouble in

his marriage, though he didn't get divorced. And he tried marijuana, but he didn't tahale.

(His wife too weeked this fault line. She kept her name and then took his. She carned four times his salary and

delivered his message. She wrote briefs and baked cookies.) George Bush, the Last Warrior of the Cold War genera-

tion, bet the bank that he could divide and conquer the

baby boom generation one more time. The Bush cam-

paign inflamed hard feelings about the Vietnam War, pit

traditional against nontraditional families, working

against nonworking mothers. Some of it backfired. Much of it just didn't work. It sounded like ancient history. The

voting on term limits for U.S. senators and representatives, the people imposed limits to enhance political ing maximum satisfactions for the ximum number of factions. competition. As a step toward radical Republicans, being less comfortable brokering interests, require a higher quotient of appealing ideas, both to motivate themselves and attract supreform of Washington's political cul-ture, this is potentially more impor-tant than the presidential result. porters. The party should not have put uself in the hands of a person so unlike The unsentimental cashiering of the

WASHINGTON — Let us speak of losers and winners.

George Bush is not the first presi-

dent of this troubled period to fall short of re-election, and he likely will

not be the last. Since Dwight Eisen-

hower walked into retirement in Janu-

ary 1961, a proud and popular national hero, Ronald Reagan is the only president to serve two full terms.

befallen Mr. Bush; indeed, no special distinction. He was a victim of his

times, his temperament and his ad-ministration team. Mr. Bush had pre-

gic areas. His gift for friendship served him well and allowed him to mobilize an extraordinarily broad coalition for the important effort to repulse Iraqi

on in the Gulf.

So there is no shame in what has

the "conviction politician" who pre-ceded him in the presidency. George Bush lacked authority, a derivative of convictions connected to passions. The epitaph of his presidency could he Kingsley Amis's poem "The Masters":

That horse whose rider fears to jump will fall, Riflemen miss if orders sound

They only are secure who seem Who lose their voice, lose all.

Contrary to naive expectations, incumbents were not an endangered species on Tuesday. Only three incumbent senators lost and 93 percent of House incumbents won. Those numbers explain this one: In all of

Turn Up the Music for the New Generation

pared himself, consciously or not, to be the perfect Cold War president. His diplomatic posts, CIA directorship and eight years as a traveling vice president had given him intimate knowledge of world leaders and stratehands-off attitude brought little protest. But when the economy soured — and the recovery stalled — Mr. Bush's inaction was viewed as indifference

Above All, They Voted for Action

By David S. Broder

hostility to big government. Mr. Bush had no passion to dismantle the bu-

reaucracy or reform its programs. He

was comfortable with the status quo to

the point of complacency. As long as the debt-financed "prosperity" of the Reagan years continued, Mr. Bush's

Clinton has a chance to

that politics can work.

show a skeptical country

to people's needs.

He was not helped by those to whom he entrusted domestic decision-making. His first chief of staff liked But his mind-set worked against his success in the domestic field. Mr. Rea-gan was propelled by an ideological saying no to cabinet officials and junior staff members who came up with

could not prevent the people from

incumbent president expressed the electorate's exhilarating sense that some chaling restraints having been

shed - a cheerful belief that risks can

be taken. Today the United States is

more physically secure from foreign attack than at any time in its 216 years.

Domestically, it is a nation with prob-lems — but it is a temperate, prosper-

ous, successful nation with problems.

The importance of this election, his-

torically, is that it was the least impor-

The electorate seems to have cast a

cold eye on government and politi-cians and decided that it and they

have only limited purchase on only

some problems. Hence the sense of a

nation serious but unenthralled.

Hence at the end of the campaign, the continental shrug: Might as well

Washington Post Writers Group.

try someone else. .

It may be that this generation has been through enough, seen enough, to make peace with itself. To put aside the conflicts of its wonder years for its middle years. It may be Bill Chinton's place in the intragenerational

wars that fuels his real passion to mediate conflicts, to find a center that bolds. As he said to the crowd in Little

Rock, "We need a new spirit of community, a sense that

poned parenthood. And delayed believing they could run

But guess what. There's a baby boomer going to the White House. Turn the music up. It's time.

- Ellen Goodman, writing in The Boston Globe,

we're all in this together."

tant election since the 1920s.

der. But they never were able to over-come Mr. Bush's passivity. In the end, instead of offering an agenda for end, instead of offering an agenta for the future, the Bush campaign.set.out to demonize the opposition as it had done with Michael Dukakis in 1988. And so America has a new presi-And so America has a new president and vice president. They are able men, conspicuous for their energy and talent. Even 12 years ago, when Mr. Clinton was a freshman governor and Mr. Gore a second-term member of the House, their upward mobility was unmistakable.

Rech have fulfilled their early

social problems. His second simply foundered. The economic policy team

steered him into a budget agreement

that, whatever its merits, was not one

Mr. Bush was politically willing or able to defend. And the team of Nich-

olas Brady and Richard Darman rein-forced Mr. Bush's fatal inclination to

Among those honorably challeng-

ing this drift within the administra-tion were Vice President Dan

Quayle; the secretary of housing and urban development, Jack Kemp, and Education Secretary Lamar Alexan-

let the recession cure itself.

Both have fulfilled their early promise, with Mr. Gore becoming a Senate force on both environmental and arms-control issues, and Mr. Clinton - well before this last campaign — achieving exceptional in-fluence on national education, wel-fare and child-care programs through his leadership in the Na-tional Governors Association.

In that work, as at home in Arkansas, he displayed remarkable skill in reconciling different viewpoints and building consensus, forging alliances across party lines with partners as prickly as John Sunnan. His outreach was visible in the campaign, as he became the first presidential candidate in years to gain phralities among white, Hispanic and black voters. Mr. Clinton will need every bit of

that skill in the months ahead. For all the credit his gritty, year-long campaign deserves, he does not emerge from the election with great political strength. In the three-way race with Mr. Bush and Ross Perot. he ran behind almost every senator and representative of both parties elected Tuesday. He is the first Democratic president since John Kennedy to see his party lose seats in the House as he was elected. That emboldened Mr. Kennedy's opposi-

tion and it will Mr. Clinton's.

The Perot vote — the size of which surprised only those with a tin ear for the anger and frustration Americans have been expressing toward politics as usual—should serve as a caution to Democrats not to fall into the same quarrelsome pattern that marred their last turn in power. Looking at the combined Clinton and Perot votes and the 62 percent who said in exit polls that they now wanted a president and Congress of the same party, the clear-est "mandate" from this election is for action on the nation's economic

and domestic needs. Bill Clinton is not Jimmy Carter sense, a politician to his core, who deals well with others of that breed. With the Cold War over and a new generation in charge, be bas a chance to show a skeptical country that politics can work.

One thing we do know. The bumper crop of postwar children were often less eager to take power than to He is, in both the good and bad challenge it. They didn't trust anybody over 30. As a whole, they deferred adulthood, put off marriage, post-

. The Washington Post.

Iran's Satanic Gesture

A Tall Order for Liberia

chose a moment when Americans were electing a president to announce that it was increasing the \$2 million bonnty for killing Salman Rushdie, the novelist. Typically, the Iranian government had no comment; its "moderate" leaders will doubtless assure Westerners that the whole Rushdie affair is much ado about nothing.

This fresh appeal for the murder of an Indian-born British subject follows other inflammatory gestures by a clerical regime that has no answers to Iran's economie miseries. In Sudan, Iranian "advisers" now help an Islamic dictator slaughter non-Islamic peoples in the south. Iranian forces recently seized two disputed islands in the Gulf. At home, ruling mullahs have intensified persecution of unveiled women and adherents of the Baha'i faith. They calcu-

A state-run religious charity in Iran late that none of this matters to Westerners eager to do business.

Britain's Foreign Office rightly con-demns the new threat to Mr. Rushdie as a "monstrosity" and "gross infringement on human rights." Britain has not always roared so loudly since the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini denounced Mr. Rushdie as a blasphemer in 1989 and called for his scalp. The new Foreign Office statement is a welcome sign of a tougher stance. Washington, tno, has wobbled. The

State Department shunned a meeting with Mr. Rushdie this year, while the White House likened him to a publicity-seeking anthor on a book tour. One hopes that Iran did not misread this as evidence of American indifference. Britain's protest calls for a strong second in Washington. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Jim Hoagland

drawals from the Baltic states to appease Russian nationalists in Moscow causes me at last to wonder. Compromising with his enemies on the Baltics was the key initial misstep for Mr. Gorbachev down the slippery slope of straddle, of trying to reconcile irrecon-cilables. Mr. Yeltsin tempts fate by stepping in the same direction at a moment when his economy is coming apart and the military is reasserting its influence to undercut his friendly

stuff of the Cold War.

approach to Washington. His intention is to maneuver on the explosive problem of the Russian minorities in former Soviet republics. He wants to buy time to fight his hard-line nationalist opponents in Moscow and to wring concessions from Estonia, in

particular, on citizenship and voting rights for Russian residents.

With the Baltics, Yeltsin Heads Down That Same Unfortunate Path

He is much better positioned to maneuver tactically than was Mr. Gorbachev, who condoned the use of brutal force against Baltic nationalists and thus went into partnership with the hard-liners who eventually unseated him. Mr. Yeltsin, in contrast, risked arrest or death by flying to the Baltic capitals and urging Estonians, Latvi-ans and Lithuanians to resist dictatorship in Moscow. It is thanks to him and the democratic movements of Russia that Baltic independence is rec-

ognized in Moscow today.

Balts who accuse Mr. Yeltsin of wanting to keep Russian troops in their nations to restore Russian imperial hegemony do him an injustice. In the end, his legitimacy rests on pro-moting democracy and accepting the breakup of the Soviet Union as an irreversible historical act. He cannot maintain that legitimacy, and sur-vive, by staying in the Baltics. But acts meant to be tactical often

become strategic, as effects wash away intentions. This reality is one of history's most consistent, least obcyed lessons. Mr. Gorbachev's fall from reform and grace once he opted for violence to oppose Baltic inde-pendence is pertinent evidence. So is that a bone or a club that Mr. Yeltsin is tossing to his opponents with his move on the Baltics?

"It is impossible to know right now," said Leon Aron of the American Enterprise Institute, who has been working on a Yeltsin biography for two years. "It has to be a matter of faith. In other ex-republics like Mol-dova and Ukraine, Yeltsin talked a very tough game to quiet the conservatives, then settled pretty much on his original terms. That seems to me to be the pattern."

But Mr. Yeltsin has less room to naneuver in the Baltics, recognized by the West as independent nations since the 1920s, despite successive Nazi and Soviet occupations. His Oct. 29 unilateral decree freez-

ing troop withdrawals from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania is based on his profound concern over numerous infringements of rights of Russian speaking population" in the Baltics. He did not simply disregard the sensitivities of the Balts in issuing the decree. He disregarded their independence. He does not give them a say in the schedule of the withdrawal of foreign troops from their soil. Western countries, led by Britain

and the United States, have been quick to assert to Moscow their concern. This has produced some backtracking statements from Yeltsin aides, who say that troop withdraw-als are still open to discussion. But Mr. Yeltsin's decree stands as he heads into a month of open conflict with the conservatives on the economy and other subjects.

He is trying to compromise with the old guard by slowing economic reforms and allowing an easy credit policy that is keeping factories open (to avoid unemployment). But these policies have shattered the ruble's value and are sending the country into hyperinflation, with prices in-creasing at 30 percent a month. Hyperinflation undermines all govern-ment, forcing factories and citizens to barter with one another.

Mr. Gorbachev's failure spelled the end of the Soviet Union. A failure by Mr. Yeitsin could lead to the fragmen-tation of the giant Russian nation, which would then become that ultimate nightmare mentioned by James Baker - "Yugoslavia with pukes." This is another reason for hoping that Mr. Yeltsin remains master of his tac-tics and does not, as Mr. Gorbachev did, become their prisoner.

The Washington Post.

Other Comment

An Agenda for Clinton

The force of change hit Tuesday night with the roar and rush of a sonic boom. Suddenly 12 years of Ronald Reagan and George Bush - with their shares of notable successes and notable failures — were history.

Now Bill Clinton will need to work out and build support for a bold but precisely prioritized economie plan to tackle the deficit, reform the hanking system, hammer out a new reindustrialization policy, wrestle the demonic health-care monster to ground and keep an open mind on trade issues.

He must also bring America together again, conveying a sense of renewed community amid differences. The new administration must help lift the American spirit, instill' a willingness to pull together, end mean-spirited divide-and-conquer politics. May no occupant of the White House ever again pander to the worst in us by seeking to overtly or covertly pit race against race, old

against young, rich against poor. Congratulations to Bill Clinton and Al Gore. We now hope all Americans can go forward together.

- Los Angeles Times.

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Major's Remarkable Six-Month Ride

By William Pfaff

PARIS—It is difficult to explain to a reasonable mind how John Major. Britain's prime minister, could have

put himself into such an impossible situation.

Just six months ago, Mr. Major won a dramatic and convincing victory over a rejuvenated Labor Party. He was at the top of the polls, the winning young man proved brilliant politician. He had transformed Margaret Thatcher's fading and contested leadership of the Conservative Party into a new mandate for the party and for himself.

Today his popularity with the public is the lowest of any prime minister since political polling began in the 1940s.

This plunge has been caused by his radical reversal of policies fundamental to his proclaimed economic philoso-

phy, followed by an imprudent attempt to impose the controversial Maastricht treaty, concerning further European integration, upon rebels in his own party. The policy reversals were all the worse for Mr. Major's speed and enthusiasm in replacing the repudiated policies with their opposites, suggesting that he and his chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, failed to know what

they were doing in either case. The first reversal was in mid-September, when sterling was driven out of the European currency grid. The pound had been put into that union (by Margaret Thatcher's government) at what many economists thought too high a

rate of exchange against the Deutsche mark Mr. Major's program (inherited from Mrs. Thatcher) was to give Britain "zero inflation." Interest rates came down, but remained high enough to do serious damage to businesses and (floating-rate) home mortgage payers.

Mr. Major insisted that the pound was not overvalued He said he foresaw the pound replacing the Deutsche mark as Europe's leading currency. He and Mr. Lamont insisted that the devaluation that their critics proposed would produce inflation and still higher interest rates. They promised, with the conviction of George Bush, that recovery was just around the corner. But the pound crashed. Mr. Major said it was all Germany's fault.

He announced his determination to reassert the old policy and re-enter the currency union as soon as possi-ble. This met all but unanimous opposition from industry. He thought again and decided to cut interest rates, promote infrastructure investment and reflate the depressed economy. He praised the floating pound

ernment made known that it would close down the major part of Britain's coal industry. The privatized electrical power companies had decided that they would convert to imported natural gas and coal, which at current exchange rates are cheaper than British coal. Thirty thousan miners were to be summarily fired, three-quarters of the industry. When that produced the predictable yet unforeseen public uproar, Mr. Major reversed himself again.

He then further worsened his problems by overreacting to the latest Tory rebellion against Europe, which came when France gave only a feeble "yes" vote on Sept. 20 to ratification of the Maastricht treaty. The prime minister is in no fundamental danger from these rebels since there is a pro-European majority in both his party and Parliament. He can have Britain's ratification of Maastricht whenever he wants it. He decided, however, to challenge the rebels, and Labor decided to consider his call for a procedural vote as a confidence motion and to vote against him.

Whatever the outcome, Mr. Major's future is in jeopar-

dy — not least because of this suggestion that he might sacrifice his party for his own vindication. The question is how he could have done all this to himself. The answer probably is that any of the younger Tory leaders could have done it, since there seems, in the whole British political class, no serious grasp of economic policy issues and alternatives.

Between the war and Mrs. Thatcher, policy was conducted on the basis of journalistic ideas, hunches and economic platitudes. Mrs. Thatcher then introduced ideology, deeply felt but faintly crackpot.

Possibly, this ignorance follows from that hostility to theory, general ideas and intellectualism - the downside of Britain's famous pragmatism. Possibly, more specific flaws in British university education are responsible. Whatever the cause, economic policy has lurched from one half-baked scheme to the next, under both Labor and Conserva-tive governments. This clearly has not come to an end. Mr. Major took over a series of Thatcherite economic commitments whose realism and relevance were steadily fading. Because of their highly ideological content, he was unable to reverse them, and indeed did not imagine that they should be reversed. When events forced him to do so, his engerness to comply assured his ruin. His attempt to recover by bullying his critics over Maas-

International Herald Tribune.

عكذا صن الشطل

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Cattle Import Ban LONDON - A deputation from the

Royal Agricultural Society and other bodies, introduced by the Duke of Westminster, waited upon Mr. Herbert Gardner yesterday [Nov. 4], for the purpose of urging the Board of Agriculture to forbid the importation of live cattle from Canada, Mr. Gardner said, in reply, that after long and anxious consideration, the Board had come to the conclusion that the importation of live cattle from Canada must be stopped. There was no room to doubt that the outbreak of pleuropneumonia in Scotland was attributed to the importation.

1917: A Strategy on Italy

PARIS - Momentous decisions regarding the Allies' action in the Italian theatre of war are about to be taken in Rome by the political and military leaders of France, Great Britain and Italy, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prinish Premier: accommanied by General Smins and several officers, and M. Painlevé, the French Premier, accompanied by M. Franklin-Boul-lon, Minister of State, left Paris for Rome late last night [Nov. 4] at 8.40.

1942: Republican Gains

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Republican gains in the Senate and House of Representatives have exceeded all advance predictions and have revitalized the party as a powerful opposition force, it became clear last night as the count-ing neared an end in the election which was held Tuesday [Nov. 3] in forty-seven states. The nation's voters repudiated Democratic candidates with a consistency which dem-constrated the widespread dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt administration's conduct of the war and its handling of civilian restrictions both made necessary by war and oth-crwise imposed. The Republican resurgence fell just short of overthrowing Democratic control in the Hou

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OPINION

Clinton Saw Us, I Think, So for Now I Savor Hope

By Anna Ouindlen

N EW YORK — For the last 15 years Barbara Walters has been haunted by the comment she made to Jimmy Carter in a pre-inaugural interview. "Be wise with us." she said. "Be good to us." The truth is that we all know what she meant, because most Americans, on one Tuesday in November or another, have felt at least a whiff of the same thing, it's called hope.

I flipped the little blackjack next to

I could be cynical about the possibility of real change. I could talk about the enormous tasks ahead. But not right now.

Bill Clinton's name with hope, the first time I recall feeling that emotion since I cast my first vote for George McGovern in 1972. If ever a man has been tested for the presidency, it is this one, not in Vietnam or even in the trenches of long

life, but in the court of public opinion. My polling place was choked with voters; even children wanted to stay up and hear the news. Everyone is eager to say that this is because the American people seized the day. And they did, fashioning o real contest from common sense, the Larry King talk show, the debates, the "MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour," the pages of their newspapers, the "Today" show, endless dinner table discussions and concern for their chil-dren and their checkbooks.

lo time there will be many postmor-tems of this election, but one thing they should all have io common is the admissioo that Bill Clintoo ran the best Democratic campaign in recent memory, and George Bush the worst Republican one. The man who was inexorable vs. the man who didn't turn up, and then turned nasty.

History will record that the president turned in two lackluster debate perfor-mances and that when he got his campaign back on course with questions about higher taxes and misplaced trust, he derailed it himself by the sophomoric gaffe of calling his opponents "bozos" and comparing their expertise to that of his spaniel. They say it's not over till the fat lady sings; I say when the dogs rear their heads, it is time to bow-wow out. But ultimately Mr. Bush's greatest

burden was his own first term. On the morning after Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected president in 1932, the editorial page of The New York Times thundered: The Republicans got what they richly deserved. During the past 12

years they have displayed that insensate pride which goeth before destructioo ... Four years ago Republicans promised, under their benign guidance, an ever-ascending scale of prosperity, just before the worst and longest financial and industrial and agricultural disaster fell upon the land." And the editorial added, "There can be no mistaking the determination of the American electorate to order a change in their govern-ment and in its policies."

I am a working mother, a feminist and o reporter whose enduring interest has



been in the small moments of the lives of unsung people, the kind of people who only ride in limos when someone in the family dies. I thought George Bush was not interested in, not even oware of, most of those disparate parts of my life, whether vetoing the family leave bill, nominating Clarence Thomas or talking

nominating Clarence Thomas or taking endlessly about a capital gains tax.

One night I saw Bill Clinton on the news say, "The hits that I took in this election are nothing compared to the hits the people of this state and this country have been taking for a long time." And I began to believe that he capital the people of the believe that the country is I began to believe that the country is a long to be the country in the country in the country is the country to be the country in the country in the country is the country in the country in the country in the country is the country in the saw us. I began to believe that growing

up struggling to make ends meet, learning to live with an alcoholic parent, losing the governor's office because of the bubris of the young and cocky, and taking the hits about infidelity, patriotism and moral spine that he had taken during this campaign might have taught him something about hard times.

hope, the way some people want a marti-ni or a oew pair of shoes. That's what Barbara Walters was trying to get at when she talked to Jimmy Carter.

Every once in a while I want a little

People said she didn't act like a journalist, and maybe there's some truth in that. But maybe there are simply some occasions when we reporters, despite our best intentions, cannot help but act like human beings.

Tuesday was one of them. I could be cynical about the possibility of real change and the manifest dangers of expectations. I could talk about the enormous challenges to come. But not right now. This is Bill Clinton's moment, he deserves it and I am glad he prevailed. You walk into the voting booth and each time you pull the little lever there is implicit in the gesture a tiny leap of faith. And this time some hope as well. For at least a moment, I'll make it last.

The New York Times.

30 More Springs of Silence And We Still Abuse Nature

By H. Patricia Hynes

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A letter to Rachel Carson began the research that led to the publication of "Silent Spring" 30 years ago this week. In the summer of 1957 the state of Massachusetts comment of County Massachusetts sprayed Plymouth County to kill mosquitoes breeding in marshes.

The airplanes crisscrossed over Oiga Oweas Huckins's bird sanctuary near the marshes, killing insects, grasshoppers, bees and songbirds, as well as mosqui-toes. Ms. Huckins described to state offi-cials the broad-scale death she found,

MEANWHILE

only to be assured that their tests showed that the spray used — DDT in fuel oil was entirely harmless. She sent an urgent inquiry to Ms. Carson asking who in

ashington could help.

Rachel Carson felt that she had to speak out against the escalating use of pesticides. What was to be an article grew to book length. Four and a half years later, after reading thousands of technical reports, after detailed consul-tations with hundreds of American and European scientists, and after reading through a catalog of illnesses, she would submit the manuscript to her editor. The result was a densely documented, toughly argued, lyric indictment of pesticides. The pesticide industry is the progeny of World War II, and pesticide-based

griculture constitutes a virtual "peacetime war" on nature. The U.S. Agriculture Department functioned as the ma-jor federal promoter of chemical spraying campaigns.

More money is being invested in research on synthetic chemical insecticides than on naturally occurring biological controls because the former offer patent and profit opportunities that the

latter do not

Before 1945, about a dozen species were known to have developed resistance to pre-DDT insecticides. By 1960, as many as 137 species were resistant to the new organic pesticides because of more intensive and frequent spraying.

The "control of nature" is a phrase

conceived in arrogance by people who believe that nature exists for their convenience. Our aim should be to work with nature, not to direct it by brute force.
Response to "Silent Spring" was charged. Protest from the agrochemical industry and the government swept the

country. Ms. Carson was called a Luddite, a spinster, a min of nature; and her work, good poetry but poor science. But President John F. Kennedy's science advisory committee corroborated the book's findings. In an editorial, The

New York Times proposed that Ms. Carson receive a Nobel prize, as had Paul Müller, the Swiss chemist who developed DDT as a pesticide.
Thirty years after its publication, "Si-

lent Spring" is regarded as the corner-stone of the modern environmental movement. Yet, while the book has been heard and debated, it has not been heeded. At its most rigorous, the focus of pesticide regulation has been on the individual chemical, not on the model of ndustrial agriculture.

DDT was banned in the United States in 1972 as a consequence of public reaction to "Silent Spring." But 30 years later, nearly five times as many pesticides are manufactured for use in U.S. agriculture. forests and homes and for export as were in 1962. More than 440 insect species are now resistant to certain insecticides. In 1945, 7 percent of crops were destroyed by insects; in 1990, 13 percent. The Environmental Protection Agency has recently detected 74 different pesticides

in the wells of 38 states.

Nearly 50 million pounds (22 million kilograms) of DDT have been manufaqtured each year and exported to foreign countries since the chemical was sus-pended in the United States. It then comes back into the country on fruits and vegetables, in what has been labeled

and vegetanes, in what has been tabeled a "circle of poison."

"Silent Spring" ments, on its 30th anniversary, a fresh reading to recast its singular contribution and to take up its unfinished business—an ecology-centered agriculture. Otherwise, it will have a few heatler project, the way on won a few battles against the war on nature, but oot even a cease-fire.

The writer, mahor of "The Recurring Sileni Spring," is adjunct professor of environmental policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She contribut this comment to The Baltimore Sun.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

How to Use British Coal

What to do with British coal? Use American technology and gasify it. Then use the desulphurized gas to run tur-bines to generate electricity. This would cut costs. The government should not be stopped by the NIH complex (Not Iovented Here) from using this technology

to the country's advantage.

Nor is there any reason why solar energy should oot be in much wider use throughout the United Kingdom. In Sweden, at the same latitude as northern Scotland, solar is used for heating, as it should be in Britain.

J. HUMPHREY MILLAR

A Notable Paris Diary

Regarding "Paris in 1940: The Day of the Big Scare" (Oct. 20) by Mary Blume: Herbert Lottman, author of "The Fall of Paris," is quoted as saying that no one has written a day-by-day account of

what happened in Paris during the German advance in May-June 1940. Has this author oever read the definitive work, "The Collapse of the Third Re-

CARTER KOLODNY. Lohnsfeld, Germany.

Prosperity and Democracy

Regarding "Hong Kong Should Seize a Democratic Opportunity" (Opinion, Oct. 30) by George Hicks:

For 150 years, the Chinese people of Hong Kong have been provided a framework of law and order under the British colonial government which allowed them to work and make money without interference, and without democracy. Hong Kong has developed into one of the most prosperous communities the world has seen.

Now, Chris Patten, the new governor, says democracy is essential in pursuing economic progress and maintaining the confidence of overseas investors. But lonking around him, doesn't Mr. Patten wonder how all this prosperity got there vithout democracy?

Mr. Hicks is, I think, correct in saying that Beijing, if forced to choose between destroying Hong Kong's prosperity and allowing more democracy, would clamp down on democracy. China does not have a good record in taking care of its assets. For the sake of ideology, its intel-lectuals were hounded off to the the rice fields during the Cultural Revolution, and many of its valuable foreign-trained students were sacrificed in the shootings around Tiananmen Square.

It is too late to talk about democracy in Hong Kong. The British should have thought of that in the past, and certainly before 1984, when they consigned the people of Hong Koog to the Beijing regime. Democracy for Hong Kong may play well in Britain, but it does not in Beijing.

The best thing for the people of Hong

Kong is to continue as they have for the past 150 years, being hardworking and apolitical. In time, we all hope, the Beijing leaders will find enlight

Using Force in Somalia

We are, respectively, a citizen and a long-term resident of Somalia. We ap-preciate the role the international media are playing in exposing the vicious and self-seeking warlords there, as well as the efforts of the international community in feeding those Somalis who are

suffering because of the fighting.
But we believe that two basic mistakes are being made in the international re-sponse. The first is to negotiate with the warlords. One cannot negotiate effectively with people who have no mandate for government and no principles except private gain. In any case, negotiation, especially involving compromise, is a

foreign concept to the likes of those who are frustrating relief efforts.

The second mistake is the notion that

a military solution is impractical. In our opinion, it is the only possibility. The weapons in the hands of the anarchists in Somalia may be intimidating to defenseless civilians, but they would be mere toys to well-equipped infantry with helicopter gunship support. The disaster in Somalia is a home-

made one, bot it has been made much more horrible through the actions of the United States and the former Soviet Union in the days of superpower games in the Horn of Africa. This is where most of the guns originated. All the more reason for the continued involvement of those countries in cleaning up the mess

they helped create.
We appeal to the international community to stop talking to the warlords and start military action. Allied with a military operation, a grain-for-guns ex-change program might help. This sort of approach could allow politicians with

cent principles, to re-emerge.

But hurry. The existence of the people of Somalia is fragile at the best of times. In the current circumstances, most of them can have no longer than weeks to

real support, and, let us hope, with de-

MOHAMED JAMA. Harare, Zimbabwe, ANDREW MacPHERSON. Guyra, Australia.

At Least Semi-Hemispheric Regarding "In Worldly World Series, It's Toronto" (Oct. 26):

The fact that for the first time teams from two different North American countries have played the final series of the major league baseball still does not make it a World Series.

VICTOR CORZO. Basel, Switzerland,



If you want to put your business on the map, learn to phone back from almost any point on it.

country a telephone cun

often he your best friend. Or your



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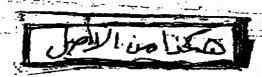
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Making Freedom Work Is the Number One Priority

Namibia differs from most other former colonies in Africa in one important respect: it became independent in the 1990s and not the 1960s. It was born into a different world from theirs, a world that had learned some lessons from Vietnam, Flower Power, Watergate, the Prague Spring, the oil crises, Afghanistan, Thatcherism and Gorbachev.

Namibia's present leaders sat through these events before they came to power and watched their fellow Africans stumble in confusion as the world turned upside down.

There was no need for them to repeat any experiment. "In the two years since independence, we have nationalized no companies, and no uplift our people." This kind of talk may come as a surprise to those who associate Namibia's ruling Swapo party with Marxism.

It is more perception than actuality," says Mr. Gurirab. "The socialist countries gave us guns, they gave



The modern architecture of Independence Avenue, Windhoek

civil servants have lost their jobs," says Theo-Ben Gurirab, minister of foreign affairs. "People feel secure. The government has decided that the private sector in a market economy can by itself create the wealth to

could always count on them to vote on our side in world forums and could not have achieved freedom without their beip.

"But Swapo is a mass movement: we had members who were Marxists

and members who were priests who did not believe in Marxism as well as all shades of opinion in between. Remember, too, that socialism attracted many who saw capitalism being brought here by the colonialists to benefit themselves to the detriment of our people.

"Because they were kept out of the capitalist system, some blacks saw it as being for whites only. Socialism was attractive because everything that capitalism was, socialism opposed. This idea continues to have appeal, and some believe that socialism is down but not yet out.

*Our free market economy therefore carries the burden of having to deliver the goods because if it fails,

Biggest single budget item is education

people will start to think of alternanves. Our leaders are under pressure to demonstrate that capitalism

The function of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is consistent with these views. Mr. Gurirab says: "Diplomacy is now to do with economcs. Our prime aim is to get into hearts and minds abroad to direct financial resources our way. We seek preferential trade agreements, loans on good terms and foreign trade financing. We seek others to invest in Namibia, trade with Namibian companies and enter into joint ventures with them.

Foreign aid currently accounts for 9 percent of total government revenues. In this regard, Mr. Gurirab says, "Aid has a part in our development but it is not a way out. We need aid for two years or so to help bridge ius over the economic restructuring that must take place, and for drought relief. But given our strategic location and our national assets, Namibia can be self-supporting."

Some critics accuse the government of profligacy and point to government spending, which is equal to 56 percent of the gross domestic product, and a bloated civil service.

But high government spending was a pattern established under South Africa during the freedom struggle and was sustained by massive budgetary aid from South Africa.

Deputy Finance Minister Rick Kukuri says: "We inherited 54,000 civil scrvants at independence and then employed another 10,000 who were mainly freedom fighters. But a reduction in the number of civil servants is in the cards.

"As for spending in general, our biggest single item is education. We have 60 percent illiteracy, and investors will not come here if people are illiterate. Government ministers did not get pay increases this year but civil servants did to help make up for the ridiculously low wages some were paid before."

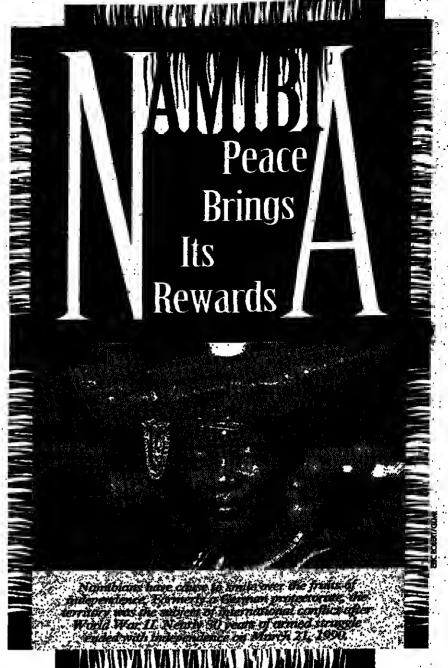
"Democracy cannot flourish if we perpetuate our legacy of injustice and inequality," says Hidipo Hamu-tenya, minister of information and broadcasting. "We cannot allow the old injustices to continue as it could precipitate unrest or coups. We are therefore following the example of states such as Singapore, which invested in training and turned previously disadvantaged sections of the ously disadvantaged sections of the population into productive workers who pay taxes.

Mr. Gurirab says: "We welcome the new world order with its emphasis on pluralism, burnan rights and the tendency to put economics ahead of ideology. We strive to maintain these values ourselves, but it is not good enough for the West to look at our achievements and say, Well done, stay the course, without ap-preciating the social costs of main-

taining democracy.

"A fellow who is permanently unemployed and homeless is not impressed with the wonders of democracy. We must therefore try to give him a job and create some semblance of normal life as perceived by West-

"So if our country is to be a model for our brothers in other African countries, we ask our friends who encourage us to continue to be generous. Our nation is only two years



President's Promise: We Must Deliver'

"In our 30 year struggle for freedom in Namibia, we learned that the best way to solve problems is through cooperation with others," says President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.

President

Theo-Ben Gurirab,

Minister of

Foreign Affairs

"We were nelped by many different peoples, including whites, in our fight for freedom, which happened to be against the system of apartheid. And we found that what is important is not the color of your skin but the contributions you make."

This is the president's response to comments that there is an astonishing degree of harmony in a country. whose peoples, until three years ago, were pitted against one another in a war of liberation. The spirit of goodwill pervades even the higher levels

the civil service where former enemies now work side by side. It says much for the desire from all sides to bury the past and work together for the common good.

"Namibia is a product of the international community," says Mr. Nujoma. "Many countries assisted us in many ways. For some it was the exercise of pobtical power and the time and money it cost to attend the many ses-

Sam Nujoma: sions at the United Nations, where their votes to isolate South Africa helped bring about our emancipation.

"We owe them a debt of gratitude, and they must know that we do not always expect to be on the receiving end. Namibia must now develop its economy and uplift the living standards of its peoples. We need capital, technical expertise and help in educating and training our people.

"We look to the outside world for trade investment and cooperation at every level, but we will make sure that those who invest here will share in the benefits that flow from their

investments. We have therefore decided to embrace a free-market economic system."

Before indepen-dence, Mr. Nujoma's Swapo movement was seen by many as being Marxist-oriented. Whatever Swapo's position was then, the president is adamant as to where the government stands now: "The world has changed dramatically, and we cannot walk backward while others are mov-ing forward. We have

achieved our freedom, and our people now expect us to deliver the economic goods. We need foreign investment and trade with other nations and are doing what is needed to promote it.

"Namibia cannot live in isolation," the president says. "No country, not even the most powerful, can live on its own. Even during an election year, President Bush of the United States took time to tour the Far East to try to attract investment to his country. If the United States needs foreign investment, just think what tiny Namibia needs.

Namibia is situated between two large neighbors, South Africa and Angola, which are currently undergoing pobtical upheaval. "We hope their problems will soon be resolved," says Mr. Nujoma. "I am optimistic that they will.

"Namibia must start learning to live with its neighbors. We want to participate fully in bodies such as the Organisation of African Unity and the Southern African Development. Community. We want to help our, neighbors solve their problems where we can because what happens in their countries affects us too. We

also hope that they will come ranning with buckets of water to help us if our house catches fire, and we will do likewise. An important lesson about the drought that is afflicting our region is that it is hurting all countries here. So it has become a common struggle, and it will compel us to work together for the benefit of all our peo-

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The president bas great bopes for eco-

nomic cooperation in the region. He points to the Epupa bydroelectric project (a joint venture between Namibia and Angola is now under negotiation), new highways between Namibia and Central and Southern Africa and the

good rail links that already exist. He speaks of a vast electricity sup-ply grid to link the entire region to the power station on Mozambique's giant Cahora Bassa dam, South Africa's developed electricity infrastructure and the enormous bydroelectricity potential of Zaire's Inka on the Congo River. "We could produce

enough electricity to supply all the future needs of this region as well as those of West and East Africa," he says.

The president notes that several African countries have suffered economic setbacks through not baving paid sufficient attention to agriculture, education, training and manpower develop-ment. On the question of cooperation with South Africa, he says: "South Africa has a strong economic base and a reservoir of

trained manpower. All the countries in the region stand to gain through closer economic ties with South Africa once it has a united and non-racial government."

As for priorities within the country, Mr. Nujoma says: "We pay great attention to education, training. manpower development, health to provide adequate medical care for all our people and housing to provide better shelters for all our workers, because without them it is impossible to have economic development. That is why a high proportion of government expenditure will be devoted to these items for many years

Former sanctions are now During the South African administration, many normal business activities in Namibia were disrupted and promising invest-

Newly Opened Doors Welcome Foreign Investors

gone and Namibia enjoys tariff exemptions on its exports to the European Community under the Lome Convention. The war is over, and investment opportunities that normally would have been snapped up years ago are now going begging. Namibia's oil and gas re-

Free economic zones encourage growth

serves, which have yet to be exploited, offer particularly attractive opportunities for investors. So do several branches of mining, where there has been relatively little exploration. The tourism and fisheries industries are also attractive as they are operating at far lower levels than their full potential.

Agriculture offers opportunities in conventional areas such as beef, angora, flowers, fruit and vegetables. and the more exotic, such as ostrich meat and crocodile skins. In addition, there are a host of opportunities in manufacturing for investors with an eye for a market niche overseas or in South-

ment opportunities were neglected. Namibian exporters were subject to the same international sanctions that were imposed on South Africa. Things have now changed. Minister of Trade and In-

dustry Ben Amathila says: "We believe Namibia can become an exporter of manufactured goods, and we welcome investment here by foran investment center that serves as a one-stop facility for investors to help them get all the information they

There are attractive tax concessions for investors, and an investors' code has been passed into law that," among other things, protects investors against nationalization and guarantees their rights to remit dividends abroad.

"There are several good reasons for investing in Namibia," says Don Russell, past president of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industries and chief executive of Swabou, the country's biggest building society.

"We have political stability and peace, something

that the South Africans in particular envy. We are well placed to serve markets in the region. And our access will be even better when the trans-Kalahari and transpleted. When this happens, Johannesburg will be closer to Windhoek than it is to Cape Town. As a member of the Southern African Customs Union, our goods have duty-free access to markets

in South Africa and other

neighboring countries. We have an excellent infrastructure that is probably better than any other in Africa. We have good roads, a well-run railway system, our telephones and faxes work, we have adequate electricity and water supplies for industry, good airports, regular wide-body jet flights to the outside world and a good deep-water harbor at Walvis Bay. We also have a well-

developed banking system." Mr. Russell adds that by African standards, Namibia

has a "hard" currency in that it is in the South African rand monetary area. Unlike many African currencies, the rand is not worthless against the traditional hard currenported items such as cameras, motor vehicles and liquor are freely available and are not prohibitively expensive.

Perhaps most important of all, be says, the Namibian government is committed to the free market. This principle is enshrined in the constitution, and the government appears keen to be seen as not interfering in the private sector. It was evident during a recent strike by workers in the diamond mines that the government did not take sides and played the role of facilitator to help the parties reach agreement

There has been no nationalization of private assets, and the government has repeatedly stated that none is intended despite fears to the

contrary before indepen-The government's commitment to free-market prin-

ciples is illustrated by the fact that it deregulated broadcasting this year to the extent that the industry is less regulated than its counterparts in most European countries. A privately owned South African subscription television service has been the first to enter the market ian Broadcasting Corpora-

The government has also not excluded the possibility of privatizing other parastatals it inherited from the South African administration, such as the post office, the telecommunications service and transport services.

They are at present being restructured to run on business, as opposed to bureaucratic, lines.

More exciting is the recent decision to establish free economic zones where businesses are not subject to the taxes, duties and regulations that apply elsewhere. One is planned for the town of Arandis near the harbor of Walvis Bay; another may be established near Windhock's international airport.



Namibia's mineral resources are the driving force in the economy and are likely to remain so for years to come. The output of mines last year was valued at 1.08 billion rand (\$385 million), some 20 percent of the gross domestic product.

In spite of this, the country's mineral resources are relatively unexplored. Until recently, this was due to uncertainty about Namibia's political future, but available evidence suggests that the country has a vast mineral wealth, and under the stable conditions hrought about by the present government, interest in exploration

Natural gas and oil are attracting

One of the world's top uranium producers

the most interest, and four foreign companies or consortiums have recently been awarded exploration licenses. There is at present no petroleum production in the country, but a field of natural gas, the Kudu field, has been found off the south coast, and prospects of finding oil and

more gas look good. Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, the mines and energy minister, says: "We are exploring ways of exploiting the Kudu gasfield. One alternative is to pipe the gas to South Africa, where it could be used for power generation. Another is to put up a power station in Namibia to produce cheap electricity for an aluminum

"Such projects should be undertaken by the private sector. Our legislation is reasonable, and we offer attractive tax concessions. All we ask of investors is that they treat our workers as human beings and pay reasonable wages. There is no need to fear nationalization because it is not in the cards."

Last year, diamond mining, which is dominated by the De Beers operation CDM, accounted for 65 percent of total mining revenues and produced 1.2 million karats. At present, most of CDM's mining is conducted on the sbores of Namibia's coast, but these reserves are expected to run out at the turn of the century. After that, the company is likely to shift its

activities to offshore mining. Short-term prospects for mining are not altogether encouraging. Economic conditions of industrialized nations are slack, and former East bloc countries are flooding markets



on mining investment in March 1993.

with minerals. These two factors affect both the volume output and the prices received by Namibian producers. Diamonds from peasant producers in Angola are also finding their

way into markets Namibia is one of the world's lowest-cost producers of uranium, which comes from the Rössing mine operated by RTZ. Last year, it produced 2,500 tons of uranium oxide, which is about half its potential. It currently employs fewer than half of the 3,200 workers it employed in peak times.

Declining reserves and low prices have had a negative impact on the country's base metal mines, which produce copper, lead, zinc and tin. Tsumeb mine, one of the country's oldest, is expected to close within the next few years. Some smaller mines have already closed but may reopen if commodity prices improve.

The Namibian government is organizing an international conference on mining investment from March 15 to 19, 1993. This will be a forum for potential investors to acquaint themselves with all aspects of mining opportunities in the country. Interest has been shown by major companies all over the world.

When the world economy picks up again and when the large stocks dumped on markets bave been cleared, earnings by Namibia's min-ing industry should rise, and further exploration and new mining ventures will almost certainly be initiat-

land of

Paradise for the Aventurous

"Namibia is not just another country — it's another world," is the verdict of many first-time visitors.

Many factors combine to create this impression. Photographs in a recent issue of National Geographic Magazine showed a lion feeding on a beached killer whale on a rocky shore of Namibia's Skeleton Coast; a family of elephants trailing clouds of dust as they stampeded down the side of a giant dune toward a waterhole; and a closely bunched herd of long-necked giraffes, scarcely visible

through a morning fog.

Even without witnessing such dramatic scenes, the visitor will be moved by the surreal desert that meets the shores of the Atlantic with its startling colors and enormous, wind-carved dunes and rock formations and by the dazzling array of lant life that includes the rare and bizarre "kokerboom" (quivertree), the welwitschia desert plant, which lives to an age of two thousand years and the plump boabab

There is also the stately architecture of the German colonial past; the ghost town where the desert sands have flooded the streets and crept through the doors and into the passageways of comfortable homes that

were abandoned when the diamonds in the area ran out: and the chic, continental atmosphere of the sidewalk cafes in the main towns.

Other attractions include the scals that live in the shadow of rusting shipwrecks on remote beaches, the mysterious ancient rock engravings, the dinosaur tracks, the petrified forest, the giant meteor crater, the big sky and the wide open spaces of a country that is twice as big as Germany but has a population of less than a million and a half and is the home of lion, elephant, giraffe, rhino, buffalo, ostrich and countless species of deer.

Namibia's more important tourist attractions include: • The coast: This has always been a favorite for an-

glers and those who simply want a seaside holiday. But the government is promoting other activities such as shark fishing. which to some people has become as exciting as big-game hunting. Conditions in some places are ideal for yachting and sailboarding, and an international sailing championship will be held there next year. Hot-air ballooning and dune skiing are other activities likely to be encouraged.

• The Namib Desert: Tourists are attracted to this region for its beauty and scientists for the-many curiosities of its geology and plant and animal life.

with more

ethnic groups.

sophisticated

game parks.

cities and

than 11

 Fish River Canyon: This is one of the great natural wonders of Africa - a gigantic ravine, 160 kilometers long, up to 27 kilometers wide and in places almost 550 meters deep. A road along the edge reveals breathtaking vistas, but many hikers regard the 90 kilometer hiking trail along the bottom of the canyon as the challenge of a lifetime. It takes about four days to cover the distance, and those venturing the route must travel in parties of at least three and be in possession of medical cer-

 Daan Viljoen Game Park: Situated in the mountains some 24 kilometers from the capital city. Windhock, it is popular with visiting businesspeople who have limited time to taste the country's beauty. It is well-stocked with game.

· Caprivi: This northern strip of Namibia sticks into the heart of Central Africa like a dagger and was meant by the country's German rul-



The baobab tree, part of Namibia's

ers to be the link with other German colonies in East Africa. Wildlife abounds, and there is good tiger fishing in the rivers.

• Etosha National Park: Covering more than 22, 000 square kilometers, Etosha is one of the greatest and most important game parks in the subcontinent

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. ● It was written by Curt von Keyserlingk, a special writer for the Nasionale Pers group in Johannesburg. ● It was sponsored by the Government of Namibia.

Attraction of Wildlife, Desert and Chic Cafés

Tourism in Namibia has more than recovered from the setback produced by uncertainty after independence in March 1990.

In the summer of 1988-89, regular tourists brought with them a depressing message: "Just one more time." This was to be their last holiday in Namibia, as they feared independence would make the country inaccessible, inhospitable and possibly dangerous.

After independence, the tourism industry took a posedive and hotel occupancy dropped to 25 percent." says Niko Bessinger, minister of wildlife conversation and tourism.

As a short-term measure, his ministry mounted a campaign to sell five- and seven-day packages to

20 percent rise in tourism expected in 1992

South African travel agents. South Africans had previously accounted for about 70 percent of foreign tourists to Namibia, and Germans about 20 percent. The minister appeared on South African television to assure viewers that standards had not dropped and that their lives were probably safer in Namihia than in their own country.

South Africans started trickling back in the 1990-91 season. And their numbers were augmented by United Nations workers who returned to holiday in the country whose independence they had facilitated more than a year ago. The ministry established tourism promotion offices in Frankfurt and London. Air Namibia, the national airline, entered into a joint-venture promotion agreement with Germany's Lufthansa airline, and UTA of France opened a new route to Paris.

Mr. Bessinger also persuaded his cabinet colleagues to abolish visa requirements for visitors from 21 countries, mainly European, in order to facilitate access to Namibia and to allow for quickly planned holidays.

The strategy paid off. Some 213,000 foreign tourists visited the country in 1991, and the figure is expected to rise by 20 percent this year. In the best year before indepen-dence, only 130,000 came.

With a total turnover of an estimated 360 million rand (\$128 million) last year, three ouarters of it from foreigners, tourism accounts for about 6.5 percent of the country's gross domestic product and is the third-biggest industry after mining and agriculture.

There are still beds to be filled. and there is room to increase the capacity to accommodate visitors. But the government is thinking carefully before allowing unrestricted exploitation of the country's outstanding tourist attractions. Most of the country's game parks are owned by the government, and decisions will have to be taken on whether and to what extent they should be priva-

Mr. Bessinger accepts that priva-tized game farms

and hunting lodges may be the best way to cater to well-heeled foreigners, but he insists that some facilities should always remain within the financial reach of the ordinary Namihian. These may have to remain in the hands of the state.

Namibia is for the most part a dry country with a finely halanced ecology that could be disturbed easily. Mr. Bessinger feels that care must therefore be taken to avoid damag-

His ministry commissioned a survey by foreign experts on the optimal use of the country's tourism this year, and their finding will be an important input in a master plan for the industry. Apart from setting limits on the industry's size, the master

plan will attempt to redefine the in-

ing this national resource through

dustry's target market. Mr. Bessinger explains: "In the



The Fish River Canyon, one of many impressive tourist sights. Left, an echo of German architecture.

years before independence, Namibia was subject to the same economic sanctions as those against South Africa. She therefore relied mainly on South African

tourists and catered mainly to their tastes. It is only now that we can begin to gear up our industry to cater to greater numbers of different kinds of tourist with different tastes.

"Tourism is the fastest-growing business in the world, and I believe we could more than quadruple the size of our local industry by the end of the decade if the environment could take it."

It is estimated that the tourist industry provides 10,000 jobs. 6,290 of which are due to foreign tourism. Future growth is seen as coming almost exclusively from foreigners. who spend far more than the locals and also bring in hard currency. It has been calculated that one job will be created for every 10 additional foreign visitors.

A recent survey revealed that visitors from Europe spend the most during their stay in Namihia — an average of 3,380 rand per visitor, compared with 1,714 rand for British visitors and 791 for South Africans.

There is little doubt that tourism will be an attractive industry for foreign investors. The country's political peace and stability and the govemment's obvious desire to avoid doing what has scared tourists away from other Third World countries should ensure a steady market growth for some years to come.

Fishing: An Endangered Industry Is Rescued

When Namibia gained independence in 1990, its rich fishing grounds had been devastated by overfishing.

In that year, only 40,000 tons of pilchards and anchoxies could be harvested from seas that had previously yielded as much as 1.6 million tons a year. Virtually no bake were taken where 350,000 to 400,000 tons a year had once been the norm. Only 100 tons of lobster were caught where the record year's figure was 13,000 tons.

Namihian waters had been plundered by fleets from countries such as Spain, the former Soviet Union, Portugal, South Africa, Romania and Bulgaria. And Namibia, a country that should have been one of the

Tough quotas bring benefits

world's important fishing nations, entered independence with relatively little to catch, but more importantly, a determination that this situation would be changed.

Even in its present depleted state, fishing is the second-biggest export industry in the country after mining and is expected to contribute 446 million rand (\$159 million) to the gross domestic product this year. It has the potential to grow to more than three times this amount.

"The issue of overfishing was so important that the third law passed in Namibia after independence established the exclusive economic zone which forbids fishing within 200 nautical miles of our coast without permission," says Calle Schlettwein, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Re-

sources at that time. But some fishing fleets that had previously operated with impunity in the area under the lax control of the International Commission for the Southeast Atlantic Fisheries continued to do so after the law was promulgat-

"They did not take us seriously. They did not believe we had the will or the means to protect our rights," says Mr. Schlettwein. "We do not have a navy or a coast guard. but we used a helicopter to apprehend nine fishing vessels. In some cases, their crews have already been convicted and fined by our courts; and the vessels, their catch and all equipment on board have been confiscat-

The second important development was the approval by the government of a policy document on the development of the fisheries industry. It envisages almost exclusive participation by the private sector in a way that brings maximum benefit to the Namibian econo-

There are thus very attractive opportunities for investors wishing to establish fishing fleets or fish processing facilities in Namibia. The investment needed runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. The prospects are particularly good for companies wanting to set up plants to produce frozen whitefish.

The immediate aim of the government's policy is to allow the nation's fish resources to regenerate. It is achieving this through restrictions on the allowable catch by fishing fleets. As numbers of fish increase, so will quotas to the industry.

This policy is working, and with due caution, it has already been possible, lobster being the exception, to gradually increase quotas for stocks such as hake and pil-



Fish caught off the Namibian coast are washed before being prepared for export.

it is expected that by the end of the decade, the point of the maximum sustainable yield will be reached. Quotas will not be raised any further, for to do so would be to allow fish stocks to be depleted more quickly than they can be replaced.

"Our quotas are tough now, but they are good in the long term because the less we fish now, the sooner our resources will reach their maximum exploitable level," says Mr. Schlettwein. "Another long-term benefit is that quotas will ensure a fairly constant supply of fish, which will enable the industry to plan its investments with more certainty."

Fishing quotas will be issued primarily to Namibian vessels, and the operators of such vessels will not be able to sell their quotas to for-

Before independence, most of the fish caught off Namihia was processed at sea in foreign-owned factory ships. Government policy now aims at encouraging shore-based processing plants that employ locals.

In the past, fishing fleets in possession of fishing quotas had financial links with processing plants. This will not be allowed in the future. which means that the factories will be able to purchase fish from whom they please and that market forces will determine prices.

"At present, the industry employs 6,000 people, but it has the potential to employ about 20,000," says Mr. Schlettwein. "We estimate that about 30,000 foreigners were given employment by the overfishing of our waters before independence." Per capita consumption of

fish in Namibia is low, and this means that the local market has growth potential. Under the Lome Convention, the country is entitled to export fish to the European Community duty free, which virtually assures operators of a market for all that they can catch and process.

There are also opportunities to add value to traditional catches. For example, Namibian canned pilchards were once sold cheaply and formed an important part of

the diet of mine laborers in Southern Africa. With different methods, preparation and packaging, they would be regarded as delicacies in Europe and command far higher prices.

On the question of conservation. Namibia has a seal population of 750,000, equal to about half its human population. The seals consume an estimated 1.5 million tons of fish a year, which is far more than the commercial fishing fleet will catch when it reaches full capacity. Approximately 42,000 seals are culled every year to keep the population in check.

Mr. Schlettwein, who is qualified as an ecologist, says: "When you take responsibility for a resource, you also inherit the conservation aspect, and we can make no distinction between the forms of marine life."

The seals themselves are a valuable resource, and no part of the carcass is wasted. There is a resurgence in demand for seal pelts, seal oil fetches good prices and the rest of the carcass is sold as

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Watch That Comet! Only 134 Years to Go

Doomsday Scientists Racing to Save the Earth

By William J. Broad New York Times Service

EW YORK - Theoreticians of doom, who have long pondered the odds of cosmic bombardment and wbether a way might be found to save the planet from destruction, always dabbling in abstractions, have a real case study on their bands with the rediscovery of a large comet now calculated to bave a 1-in-10,000

chance of hitting Earth.

While low odds of disaster rule out a sense of urgency, as does the distant date of potential collision. Aug. 14, 2126. doomsday scientists are having a field day as they envision ways to track and divert the icy interloper, cheerly boping against hope that they can ride to the rescue with their rockets and nuclear warheads. in They calculate that there are three main op-portunities for emergency action before the

possible crackup of comet and planet.

The longer the period of inaction, these experts say the bigger the effort needed to deflect the speeding intruder. A last-minute diversion would require a giant nuclear explosion 100,000 times larger than the blast that leveled Hiroshima.

The comet, a mountain of ice and dirt six miles in diameter, is now hurtling through the inner solar system at 37 miles a second. On its felurn 134 years from now, it has a remote chance of striking Earth.

Its speed and size are judged to be large knough so that its impact would be similar to many thousands of nuclear warheads going off simultaneously on the same spot, creating a global pall of dust that would block sunlight. disrupt the climate and possibly end civilization. Such a collision 65 million years ago is widely believed to bave contributed to the extinction 74-the dinosuurs.

Federal and private scientists are now quietly working computers, faxes and telephone lines, -calculating how, when and where a nudge or two from a nuclear weapon or a futuristic reactor might divert Swift-Tuttle from a

doomsday course, "We could definitely deal with it." said Dr. John D. G. Rather, assistant director for space

technology at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, who led a recent federal study on cosmic interdiction.

"It's a fascinating topic," said Dr. Johndale C. Solem, a physicist at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico who aided the study. These things are going to hammer our planet every t00 million years or so and pro-duce a massive extinction until a species evolves that can do something about it."

Skeptics say the current interest in Swift-Tuttle is a result of scheming by astronomers and bomb makers to drum up business by practicing the kind of threat inflation the Pentagon excelled at in the cold war. But doomsday enthusiasts insist the threat is real, saying space is swarming with thousands of Earth-crossing asteroids and comets that could wreak global havoc and, given enough time, undoubtedly will do so.

They note that it was Congress in 1990 that asked the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-

ministration to conduct a study of the problem after a half-mile-wide asteroid crossed Earth's path at an uncomfortably close range.

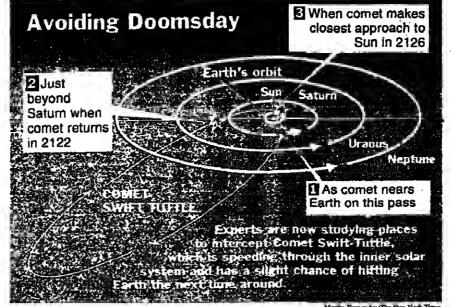
In late March, the large NASA team that

conducted the study made beadlines by calling for an international effort to scan the heavens for impending danger, saying an organized ef-fort would "provide insurance for our planet." The study's leaders now say that in all probability during the 22d century Swift-Tuttle will not be the beginning of the end. But they insist that the comet, at the very least, should be tracked closely to better understand its orbit and to refine the odds of disaster.

"One in 10,000 is not an infinitesimal risk." said Dr. Clark R. Chapman, an astronomer at the Planetary Science Institute in Tucson, Arizona, a private group.

The comet got its name during the Civil War when it was sighted July 16, 1862, by an American astronomer. Lewis Swift in upstate New York and independently three days later by another astronomer, Horace Tuttle, at Harvard University. It brightened in September into an object visible to the naked eye, which became known as the Great Comet of 1862.

Today astronomers believe Swift-Tuttle causes the annual Perseid meteor shower, which usually peaks in August. The comet's repeated passes through the so-



lar system over the ages, all the while shedding bits of dust and dehris, have formed a river of particles along its path.

As Earth passes through this river each year, the sky comes alive with flashes of light. The Perseids are the best known and most reliable of the many meteor showers throughout the year.

Swift-Tuttle's own placement in this wellknown orbital band was something of a mystery until late September when Tsuruhiko Kiua Japanese amateur astronomer using a pair of binoculars, rediscovered it.

HE sighting was the most important since the reappearance of Halley's comet nearly a decade ago. Swift-Tuttle's closest approach to Earth on this pass is now calculated to be this coming Saturday, and soon afterward it may become visible to the naked eye.

Astronomers say next year's Perseid shower will probably be unusually bright, having been recently recharged by the cornet's passage. The reappearance turned ominous after astronomers used new sightings to predict the

On Oct. 15, the International Astronomical Union, the world astronomy authority, issued its first warning of a potential collision between Earth and a large object from outer space. saying there was a slight chance Swift-Tuttle

comet's future path.

The uncertainty is great because astronomers bave no idea how much its orbit will be shifted by the eruptive forces on the comet's surface, which increase as it nears the sun and work like

"We know nongravitational effects are at work," said Dr. Brian G. Marsden of the Har-vard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts, "but we don't know to what extent."

Dr. Marsden, who wrote the union's warning, has encouraged the group's members to train telescopes on the comet to better understand its orbit, especially after it has left the sun's vicinity in a few years and the jet-like activity has stopped.

Some scientists cast doubt on Dr. Marsden's current 1-in-10,000 estimate for the risk of the comet's hitting Earth, saying the odds of colli-sion may be far lower. "There's some tiny chance the thing would hit us," said Dr. Alan W. Harris, a planetary scientist at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

But Dr. Harris also cautioned that the exact extent of risk could long remain a mystery since forecasts could be rendered obsolete by unrecognized gravitational forces working on the comet in the icy fringes of the solar system. beyond the ken of Earth's observatories.

"It could be subject to major perturbations in the outer planets," Dr. Harris said. "It's hard to make predictions that hold up for 134 years."

Learning a Task? Try Sleeping on It

By Sandra Blakeslee New York Times Service

NAHEIM, California — To learn a complex skill like typing, driving a car or scuba diving most effec-tively, scientists offer this advice to students of all ages: Go to bed and dream about it.

The newest study demonstrating a link between dreams and memory was presented here at the annual meeting of the Society for Dr. Avi Karni, a neuroscientist at the

Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, reported that people show better per-formance on a test of visual memory after a night's sleep.

People taught the task late in the day did

not show improvement until the next day, Dr. Karni said, "so we wondered if there is a stage of sleep that is important for memory con-solidation." And so volunteers entered a sleep laboratory and were woken up at various times of night.

When slow wave sleep, the kind experi-enced through most of the night, was disrupt-ed, people always showed improvement the next day, Dr. Karni said. But when rapid eye movement, or REM sleep, the kind experi-enced during dreams, was disrupted, be said, people stayed at the previous day's threshold. "This means that REM periods are win-

dows of time in sleep that allow us to work on memory." Dr. Karni said. "REM sleep may be an important mechanism to make sure you don't lose information learned over the latter part of the day, especially for 'how to' or procedural memory.

Dr. Larry Squire, a leading authority on memory at the University of California at San Diego Veterans Administration Hospital, said the role of memory and sleep was still somewhat speculative. "It's hard to rule out nonspecific effects of sleep and dream deprivation," he said. "Lack of sleep may lead to a general decline in cognitive performance and not just memory.

But Dr. Carlyle Smith, a Canadian psychologist at Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, said his research on rats and

college students pointed to a strong link between dreaming and memory.

Rats were put in a milky bath with a hidden platform, he said. They swam around using spatial clues from surroundings, to find the platform. The next day, he said, they quickly found the platform. But when the rais were deprived of REM sleep, they were slower in finding the platform the next day.

In human experiments, Dr. Smith found that performance on a task requiring memory of complex rules deteriorates by 20 percent to 30 percent if people do not sleep the night

after learning the rules.

"But you don't have to stay up all night to affect your-memory," Dr. Smith said. "When sleep is delayed by four hours, you are devastated." Most people have five REM periods a night, he said, but the first two may be more important for retaining memories. When peo-ple get those first two periods and are awak-

People remember more after some uninterrupted REM dreams.

ened early, he said, their memory is less

Alcohol tends to disturb the first two REM cycles, making them shorter than normal, Dr. Smith said. "I'm sorry to say there is nothing like going to bed and not drinking if you want

Nor is there an advantage to delaying sleep deprivation to later in the week, Dr. Smith

said.

Students were taught a complex task on Tuesday and allowed to sleep normally on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, he said. They were then deprived of sleep on Thursday and showed as much memory loss as if they had stayed up Tuesday night, Dr. Smith said.

This implies a vulnerable time period two days after learning." Dr. Smith said. "Perhaps some sort of cataloguing and connecting of memory goes on during REM sleep for several nights."



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Epilepsy: Not Uncommon, but Often Misunderstood

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK - One day while walking along one of New York's less savory streets, I passed a man who, though standing up, was nodding like a heroin addict who had just had a fix. But when his body crumbled, his head smashed on the sidewalk and he began to flail about wildly, I realized f had made a dreadful mistake born of ignorance. It was not drugs but epilepsy that provoked the man's behavior, and had I acted quickly I could have cushioned his fall and spared him a bead wound that required hospital treatment.

Although epilepsy is the most common of chronic neurological disorders, afflicting knowingly seen an epileptic seizure.

More than half the people with epilepsy have their seizures fully controlled by modern medications. For 25 to 30 percent, drugs can greatly reduce the frequency and often the severity of seizures. And about 5 to 10 percent of those who cannot be helped by drugs can now undergo radical surgery to remove the damaged brain tissue where the electrical storm of a seizure begins.

While the grand mal seizure suffered by the man I saw on the street is certainly the most dramatic and dangerous of epileptic attacks, it is only one of the forms that this condition assumes. Many kinds of seizures lack clear-cut physical manifestations, and even people who know the person well may be unaware of them.

Epilepsy is not a disease but a disorder or condition resulting from damage to a small group of cells somewhere in the brain. The damage can occur before birth, sometimes as a result of severe oxygen shortage during labor or delivery, or, more commonly, after birth as a result of some trauma like a head injury, toxic reaction, high fever, infection or tumor. In about half the cases, no specific cause can be identified.

Epilepsy is best understood through the Brain cells send messages to one another and to nerve cells elsewhere in the body through electrical signals. Usually, there is an orderly, controlled pattern to the firing of the cells; all do not try to "talk" at once and, rather than talking nonstop, they send communications with a rather rapid beginning, middle and end.

In epilepsy, the firing of certain cells suddenly becomes simultaneous, continu-

ous, very rapid and uncontrolled, sending are unaware of this condition may accuse electrical joits through the brain that cause other cells to fire wildly. Depending on But it is the generalized seizures called where the provocative signal starts and how far it spreads, it can produce one or more of a variety of aberrant behaviors or sensations until the original electrical storm abates.

EUROLOGISTS classify epilepsy by its characteristic symptoms, which reflect the nature of the brain's dysfunction. There ultel wo main types: generalized and partial,
Partial or focal seizures involve only a small part of the brain and may or may not result in a disruption of consciousness. A partial seizure may cause sudden jerking of the limbs, repetitive movements, strange sensations like tingling, a bad taste, or awareness of one's surroundings.

Generalized scizures involve wide areas of the brain. Some, formerly called petit maland now called "absence" seizures, most often occur in children, who may suddenly seem to wander off to another world for a few seconds. They may stare blankly or their eyes may blink repeatedly, or their face or limbs may twitch. Parents or teachers who

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tified with epilepsy. This most severe type,

as a focal seizure and spread to a wider area of the brain, resulting in a loss of con-sciousness. Steve Fishman, the author of "A Bomb in the Brain" (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$19.95), an illuminating book about of epilepsy. His attacks, which with medication occur only about once every two months, start with a distortion in his vision but after a few minutes become generalized and may cause him to jerk, make strange

Each year epilepsy is diagnosed in about

vehicle or recreational accident. And one of the best ways to prevent these injuries is to wear a seat belt and shoulder harness in a motor vehicle and protective headgear when riding a motorcycle, bicycle or skate-board and playing football and baseball,

tions, including haemophilus influenza, many of which can cause spiking fevers that could trigger epilepsy.

short of brain surgery that can cure epilepsy

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Drug treatment must be individualized. can take months to find the right trois scizures with the fewest side effects.

For those who cannot be helped by available drugs, surgery is sometimes an option; but only if the damaged area does not control essential functions, like vision, speech or rational thought. Surgery is most beneficial to infants and very young chil-100,000 people, more than two-thirds of dren, whose brains are still developing and

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Appears on Page 6

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noises and sometimes lose consciousness.

them younger than 20. One of the major

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ber of drugs that can totally or partly prevent seizures. Thus far there is no therapy

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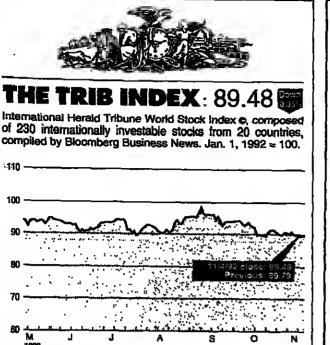
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S. Job Machine Begins To Show Signs of Revival

By Steve Lohr

EW YORK - The entrepreneurial urge is stirring again in John Wyatt. The 47-year-old computer expert founded his first business two decades ago, has since worked for a handful of companies large and small and now thinks the time is ripe for another start-up.

So with a promising product, two colleagues and cluttered office space above his garage in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, he has founded a computer-software company, Easy Entry Software. The U.S. economy may still be limping along. But Mr. Wyatt,

The climate is at last

warming for small

along with others in the hightech huh of Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill, known as the Research Triangle, senses that a steady diet of low interest rates has begun to quicken husiness business in America. activity.

"This may be the ideal time to get positioned to ride the next wave," be said.

Across the United States, more entrepreneurs are taking the same gamble. And that is an early indication that the climate is at last warming for small business in America, helped by hanks that are gradually starting to lend again as interest rates decline and bad-loan problems ease.

Dun & Bradstreet reported recently that in the first half of this year, the number of new businesses incorporated in the United States rose 7 percent, after declining for five straight years. "That turnaround is a significant development," said Joseph Duncan, chief economist of Dun & Bradstreet Corp.

The pickup in new business activity is especially encouraging because it is the first step in the economic food chain of ioh creation. Jobs have been scarce in this sluggish economy, with big companies slashing payrolls and small companies not growing. In fact, the steady trend of cuts by Fortune 500 companie 3.7 million workers, to under 12 million by the end of last year, seems sure to continue and perhaps accelerate.

The place to watch for signs that the American job machine is starting to work again, economists agree, is in the smaller companies. Small businesses — defined as everything from one-person start-ups to 500-worker companies — generate two-thirds of all new jobs in the United States, as well as half the U.S. economic output. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that in August and

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See ENTREPRENEURS, Page 17

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German Gloom Deepens

Unemployment Rises in Western States

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT - Unemployment in Western Germany rose in October for the first time since 1984, and the number of workers on shortened shifts jumped 60 percent, the Federal Labor Office said Wednesday, the latest evidence of a dramatic turn for the worse in the German economy.

The data, which were much worse than had been expected, were reinforced by an announcement that MAN AG, one of the biggest companies in Germany, planned to cut its work force by 7 percent in the year ending June 30. (Page 17)

The rise in unemployment also bodes ill for Bonn, where lawnakers this week are struggling to stabilize income from an unexpectedly sluggish economy. The double blow of higher expenditures in the East and lower income from taxes in the West means the German budget is "a few billion Deut-sche marks" unbalanced, as Finance Minister Theo Waigel said this week.

"How to finance the reconstruction of Eastern Germany at the same time the Western German commany at the same time the western Germany is shrinking gets harder and harder to say," said Peter Fliegel, an analyst at Berwein, a Munich brokerage, "Many think, but are reluctant to say out loud, that we are already in a recession." Frankfurt stocks slid Wednesday in reaction to the gloomy news, with the DAX index falling I percent, or 12.31 points, to end at 1,472.69 points. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index eased 0.74

percent, while the overall Trib Index was down Many analysts had expected a smaller rise in West German joblessness, which usually declines

in October for seasonal reasons. On the other hand, some said they were not surprised to see the unemployment figures rise, given that layoffs had become a regular feature of the nightly news, and corporate and consumer confidence fall daily.

Heinrich Franke, president of the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg, summarized the situation by saying, "The economic outlook is gloomier." The opinion is shared by many economists. Deutsche Bank Research this week said it expected four consecutive quarters of slowing economic growth before a "gradual recovery" in Germany beginning

Unemployment in Western Germany, adjusted seasonal factors, swelled by 43,000 in October, to 1.83 million people. That brought the unem-ployment rate to 6.7 percent, from 6.5 percent in September. The jobiess rate in Austria, which also reported new statistics, rose to 5.8 percent in October, from 5.0 percent in September

MAN, the German engineering and capital-goods conglomerate that is being pinched by lax demand, said Wednesday it will have eliminated 4,500 employees by next July.

In addition, the number of open positions re-corded by the federal jobs agency, which holds a monopoly on referrals, fell 5.8 percent in October, according to Mr. Franke, who added that "more and more referrals regard part-time positions."

Joblessness in Eastern Germany feil 13,300 in the month, leaving the unemployment rate for the region little changed at 13.9 percent, compared with 14.1 percent in September. In Eastern Germa-

See GLOOM, Page 16

AT&T to Pay \$4 Billion For Cellular Phone Stake

NEW YORK - American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Wednesday that it was negotiating to buy one-third of McCaw Cellular Communications Inc., the largest U.S. cellular-phone operator, for \$3.8 billion. AT&T said it may

eventually buy control.

The move would give the largest long-distance phone company in the United States a big stake in the fast-growing cellular phone market, an area in which it has no presence

except for selling equipment.
Under the alliance, McCaw's cellular service would be marketed under the AT&T brand name in North America. McCaw, which offers cellular service in more than 100 U.S. cities, now sells its service under the Cellular One brand.

The deal would be the second-largest ever for AT&T, following its purchase last year of the com-puter maker NCR Corp. for \$7.4 billion. It would substantially boost AT&T's presence in wireless

AT&T already provides a wireless text-messaging service for por-table computers. It also owns part of a small company called EO Inc. that makes wireless "personal communicators" that will link up with cellular systems.

The deal also would put AT&T were up \$2.125 to \$26.75, while in direct competition with the seven regional "Baby Bell" phone were up \$2.125 to \$26.75, while shares of AT&T were down 62.5 cents to \$42.75. companies, the local phone operators that were part of AT&T until the 1984 breakup of the Bell System. These companies operate cel-lular service in most major cities.

McCaw Cellular has annual revcaue of about \$1.5 billion. New York-based AT&T posted 1991 revenue of more than \$63 billion. AT&T would buy the bulk of the

McCaw shares from British Tele-communications PLC. British Telecom owns a 22 percent stake in McCaw, for which AT&T would pay it \$1.8 billion. The rest of the 33 percent stake

AT&T would take in McCaw ould come in the form of 47 million new McCaw shares that will be issued by the Kirkland, Washington-based company. These shares would cost AT&T \$42 a share, or about \$2 billion.

Altogether, AT&T will pay an average of \$45 a share for the 33 ent stake, McCaw Cellular has 182.6 million shares outstanding.

Trading in both companies' shares was halted before the announcement and didn't resume. In earlier trading, shares of McCaw

"McCaw and AT&T are oatural ailies." said Craig O. McCaw, chief executive of the company founded by his father.

His company would gain a huge chunk of cash through the deal that it plans to use to pay down substan-

Mr. McCaw, who has voting control over the company, would retain that power at first. But AT&T would have the option to buy voting control of the company.

AT&T would pay \$100 million up front for this option. If it exer-cised this option within one to seyen years after the deal is signed, it would pay an additional \$600 mil-lion plus interest on that amount for the controlling McCaw shares.

The companies noted that wire-less communications is the fastestgrowing segment of the telecopy-munications industry, expanding at 30 percent to 40 percent per year.

The alliance will "stimulate more growth in our long-distance business and propel us into the fastest-growing segment of our industry," said Robert E. Allen, AT&T chairmen and chief executive.

. (AP, Bloomberg, UPI)

U.S. Orders A Portfolio for the New Era Markets Wait to See

For Factory Goods Rise 1.1 Percent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches
WASHINGTON — Factory orders for U.S. manufactured goods increased in September for the first time in three months, the government said Wednesday, but analysts said the advance was too anemic to generate many new jobs.

"Growth is so slow, it's oot enough to promote any kind of job growth," said Evelina M. Tainer of Prime Economic Consulting, a Chicago forecasting service, referring to the rise in orders.

"It really doesn't change our view of the recovery," said Cynthia Latta, an economist with DRI/Mo-Graw-Hill, a Lexington, Massachusetts, forecasting firm. "Things still look pretty flat this fall." The Commerce Department re-

port showed orders for durable and nondurable goods rose 1.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$239.4 bil-lion, from \$236.9 billion in August. Separately, the Federal Reserve reported that economic activity was increasing at a slow and uneven pace across much of the Unit-

ed States late last month. In its latest survey of regional economic conditions, the so-called Tan Book, the central bank said that "the manufacturing sector apparently has lost some momentum in much of the nation.' But balancing that, it said, were improved housing sales and construction,

and growth in retail sales. Also on Wednesday, automakers reported U.S. sales of North American-made cars rose to an annual rate of 6.6 million in late October, from 6.3 million in mid-October and 6.1

million in the year-earlier period. The 1.1 percent rise in orders for manufactured goods was the largest since a 2.4 percent increase in June. But it followed losses of 2.2 percent in August and 0.9 percent

in July. The August figure was revised from the department's initial estimate of a 1.9 percent decline.

Ms. Tainer of Prime Economic Consulting noted that unfilled or-ders fell 1.2 percent in September, to \$475.9 billion. It was the 13th straight decline and left the back-log at its lowest level since \$471.9 billion in December 1988. That meant there would be little

See ORDERS, Page 16

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Key Money Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - A Bill Clinton presidential stock portfolio should be loaded with shares of construction, environmental and healthmaintenance-organization companies. It also might include some

high-tech companies. And, if its manager were so inclined, it would sell drug shares short. Analysts' choices for stocks that will fly under Mr. Clinton seem obvious. They are the ones that should benefit from plans to build roads, to crack down on environ-

mental rules, to help U.S. companies compete and to reduce health care costs. Mr. Clinton said he would not bother HMOs, which are supposed to reduce costs, in his effort at health-care reform. But analysts say he might try to curb drug manufacturers prices.
"The two clear winners are

HMOs and construction-type companies," said Roseanne Cohn. economist at First Boston. Analysis say Mr. Clinton's high-

way-and-bridge program especially will benefit Caterpillar Inc country's biggest maker of earthmoving equipment. Thomas Gallagher, an equity research analyst for Shearson Lehman Brothers, said Ingersoll-Rand, another maker of earth-moving and construction equipment, will be helped too. Mr. Gallagher also recommends CBI Industries, a contracting company, as well as three steelmakers, Birmingham, Oregon Steel and USX Corp./U.S. Steel Group Inc.

First Boston recommends Cum-mins Engine, which makes diesel engines and parts for heavy-duty

The Salomon Brothers analysis Russell Leavitt and Michael Rinaldi recommend two construction companies, Morrison Knudsen and Fluor. Morrison Knudsen has "a pedigree in public works/infrastructure projects," they said. Mr. Gallagher said Mr. Clinton's environmental policies would help

Construction, environmental and maintenance stocks should do well,

managers say. companies that handle industrial and hazardous wastes. He named Waste Management, Rollins Envi-

Management "The impact of Clinton on health care is oceanive," Mr. Gallagher said. "He favors price controls but HMOs would be exempt." He recommends U.S. Healthcare, United Healthcare and Value Health.

Drug stocks, which have had a bad year so far, should do even worse, said Jim Solloway, director of research at Argus Research. "If

you're still very heavy in drug stocks, it may be proper to reduce that exposure," he said Indeed, fears of Clinton administration policies sent drug stocks down

sharply Wednesday. (Page 16)
But Martin Sass of M.D. Sass Investors in New York would buy Merck and Pfizer, he said, because "these are two companies that aren't dependent on pricing ability but on new product introductions" — and both have plenty of new drugs in the pipeline, he added.

Intel, Motorola, Texas Instruments and Dallas Semiconductor could do well if Mr. Clinton pushes for special tax treatment for some high-tech industries, said First Boston's investment strategist, Rama

Bill D'Alouzo, manager of the Brandywine stock mutual fund in Wilmington, Delaware, figures a stronger economy will mean more business for already booming computer-networking companies such as Cabletron Systems, He also fa-vors Marshall Industries, a Los Anty Kleen and Chemical Waste

ic parts,
All stocks might be wise choices
under Mr. Clinton, according to research by Jeremy Siegel, profes-sor of finance at the Wharton School of the University of Pennysylvania. Since World War II, he said, the average return for stocks under Democrat administrations was about 15 percent. Under Republicans it was about 11 percent.

A Clue From Clinton

PARIS - Financial markets, which spent the past two weeks anticipating Bill Clinton's victory, showed httle interest Wednesday in the news that he had been elected president as they turned to domestic concerns.

"Markets are rational," observed Rimmer de Vries at J.P. Morgan in New York. "The outcome was anticipated. But markets now have no direction about what will happen, and that won't become clear until the president names his economic team."

Another source of uncertainty noted by both Mr. De Vries and John Lipsky at Salomon Brothers was the fact that Mr. Clinton won with only

43 percent of the votes cast.

The result of the vote produced perhaps an even less certain mandat for policy change than expected," Mr. Lipsky said. "It's possible to presume that between Mr. Clinton and Ross Perot the insports andorsed igher taxes. Through the vote for George Bush and Mr. Petot 14majority endorsed spending reductions. And all three candidates en-dorsed the notion that the federal deficit should be reduced.

"So even though there is a certainly a focus on the need for improvi the economy it's hard to presume there was an endorsement of a policy of pump-priming at any cost and by any method," Mr. Lipsky said. " On the foreign-exchange market, the dollar rose somewhat on the day finishing at \$1,5690 in New York, but analysis said they expected no

major advance antil the personalities and policies of the new administration became known.

The dollar was supported by rumors that a coup in Moscow had overthrown President Boris N. Yeltsin, Traders cautioned that events in Russia could catapult the dollar upward even before the new U.S. administration defines its policies. On the other hand, there is concern that the dollar could retreat, we to 1.50 DM, if the October U.S. labor report to be issued Friday prompts

the Federal Reserve to again lower short-term interest rates.

However, over the long haul, most analysts remain convinced that the

dollar will be buoyed as recession in Germany forces the Bundesbank re lower its interest rates during the coming year.

"We're not about to see an explosive rise in the dollar," said David

See DOLLAR, Page 16

Minorco Buys BP Stake In Big Australian Mine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — British Petroleum
Co. said Wednesday that it was
selling its 49 percent share of a huge Australian copper and urani-um mine for \$456 million to the South African-controlled industrial conglomerate Minorco SA.

BF, suffering from strong pressure on its profits, is keen to raise cash by selling nonoil assets while Minorco, foiled in its bid for Consolidated Gold Fields three years ago, has been seeking a major mining acquisition.

The cash deal for the Olympic Dam mine in South Australia is expected to close early next year after gaining regulatory approval in Australia and South Africa, BP said.

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Gold

mine, which contains some of the mine, which contains some of the world's largest copper, uranium, gold and silver deposits, is owned by a subsidiary of Western Mining Corp. Holdings, of Australia.

Luxembourg-based Minorco is to take over BP's obligations for funding Western Mining's share of future capital spending and loans that BP presidually made to the

that BP previously made to the mine's operators. BP said it was selling its interest

in the mine, which also produces gold and silver, as part of its strategy to concentrate on its core energy businesses. The British oil major is reorganizing because of troubles due to weak oil prices and its petrochemical operations.

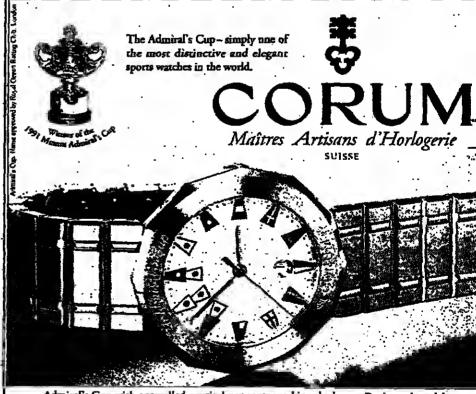
BP is to report its third-quarter earnings on Thursday, and analysts expect a drop of between 13 per-cent and 43 percent from the £156 million (\$242.4 million) posted for the year-ago quarter on a historiccost basis. Analysts also expect BP to cut its third-quarter dividend in half, to 2.1 pence a share. BP's stock dropped 9 pence to close at 222 pence a share on Wednesday. · Minorco, for its part, has been searching for mining investments af-ter failing in its bid for Gold Fields. Minorco sold the stake it had acquired to Hanson PLC, whose bid

Minorco is about 60 percentowned by two South African mining companies, Anglo-American Corp. and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., both controlled by the Oppenbeiner family of Johannesburg. The Olympic Dam mine was discovered in 1975. BP and Western

for Gold Fields succeede

Mining set up their venture to run it in 1979. (AP, Renters, Bloomberg)

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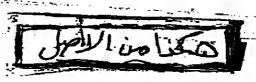
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MARKET DIARY

Post-Election Blahs **Bring Stocks Down**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Stock prices fell Vednesday as sellers came out after Bill Clinton's victory, which had been expected and discounted hy he market. The trend was exacered by weak bond prices. "There was so much hype sur-rounding the election," said Dennis

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Jarrett, market analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co. "It's over and people are refocusing on the struggling economy. It's back to reality." The Dow Jones industrial average fell 29.44 points, to close at

Declines topped advances by B 5-to-3 margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was about 194 million shares.

The beltwether 30-year Treasury bond fell 10/32 to 94 30/32. The issue's yield, which moves in the opposite direction of its price, hovered around 7.68 percent, up from

7.65 percent late Tuesday. Bonds were affected by uncertainty about the makeup and policies of the new administration regarding fiscal stimulus, as well as worries about supply ahead of next week's quarterly Treasury refunding, traders said.

·Trude Latimer, vice president and chief market strategist at Wayne

Grayson Capital Corp., attributed much of the stock market activity to program trading, with computer-guided buy programs lifting the market about 12 points shortly after the opening and sell programs pull-

ing the market down afterward.

Ms. Latimer said: The market is considering the impact of Clinton's victory. It's finally coming down to the nitty gritty. There's a lot of what we oeed to know, such as Clinton's specific stand regarding Corporate America. We're in for a terrible period, when we have an inexperienced president"

Philip Roth, chief technical ana lyst at Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said the market "rallied Monday in anticipation of B Clinton victory. Now we have some profit-taking on the news.

U.S. drug shares fell again on renewed market fears that the Clinton administration would cap drug prices, analysis said.

Bristol-Myers Squibb declined 2 to 66%. American Home Products fell 1% to 66%, Pfizer dropped 2% to 74¼, Merck fell 1½ to 42% and Glaxo Holdings fell ¼ to 25. Compaq Computers was the most active issue, slumping ¼ to

39% after it indicated it was having trouble filling orders because of a chortage in computer parts.
(UPI, Bloomberg, Reuters)

DOLLAR: Waiting for Clues

(Continued from first finance page) Morrison at Goldman Sachs in bondon, "but it will make steady progress against a background of Europe sliding into recession." Equity prices on the major stock exchanges also mostly shrugged off the U.S. election to focus on do-

, Analysts doubted that the re-newed breakdown in the GATT

Foreign Exchange

trade talks between the United States and the European Community was as yet a factor in moving stock prices.

"It's obvious we have and will continue to see brinksmanship on both sides," said Brendan Brown at Mitsubishi Finance International in London. "I still expect an agreement early next Spring, after the French election. We may see limited reactions until then," he added, referring to Wednesday's move by Washington seeking GATT ap-proval for \$1 billion in trade sanctions against the Community. "But I don't expect this to lead to an and to 5.31 French francs from outright trade war," Mr. Brown 5.3055. The pound weakened to

Analysts attributed the downturn in stock prices to local worries. In Britain, the market was roiled by night on the Maastricht treaty on closer European Community ties. It was feared that a rejection might

topple the government of John Major and in any event lead to renewed selling of sterling and Brit-

The FT-SE 100 index closed down 13.9 points at 2,691.7, its low

for the day.

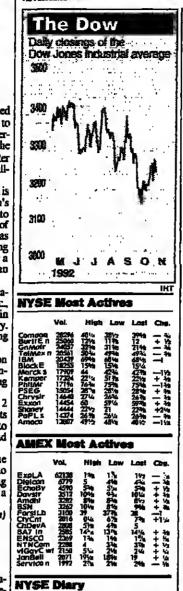
Prices io Frankfurt suffered from oew warnings by Bundesbank officials that German interest rates would not be talling as fast as markets had been anticipating. The DAX index closed 1231 points lower at 1,472.69.

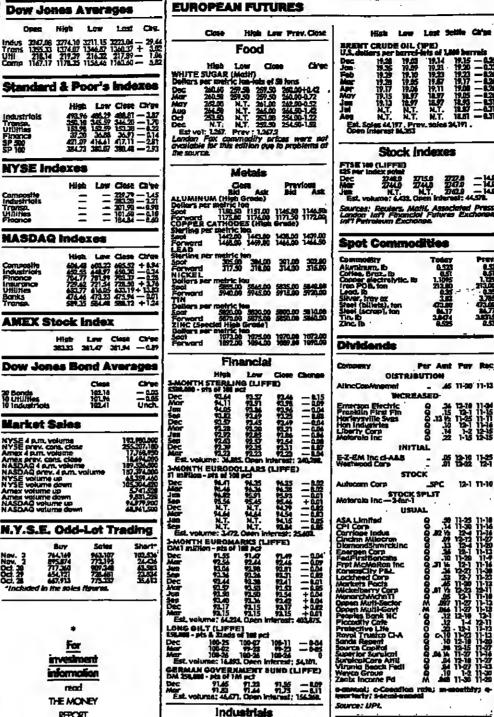
But the tone was different in Par-is, where Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy commented that Monday's interest-rate reduction by the Bank of France would be followed by more cuts. That prospect boost ed the Bourse, and the CAC-40 index pushed through the psychological 1,800 barrier to end 17,14 points higher at 1.804.07.

In dollar trading in New York, the currency rose less than one-third of a plenning from Tuesday's closing rate of \$1.5670. The dollar gained to 122.98 yen from 122.45, to 1.4023 Swiss francs from 1.3985 \$1.5475 from \$1.5515 in New York. but in London strengthened

against the mark.

Traders said the currency mar-





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Fed Approves Rule on Foreign Banks

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Federal Reserve Board approved a final rule on Wednesday requiring foreign banks to have strong domestic regulation before they can get permission to operate in the United States. The rule puts into place a law adopted by Congress last December following the global bank fraud scandal of Bank of Credit & Commerce International. The rule had been in place on an interim basis since April. About 300 foreign banks, with \$650 billion in assets, operate in the United States. United States

Omied States.

The Fed will back up state and national bank regulators overseeing foreign banks. U.S. branches and agencies of foreign banks will be examined annually by the Fed. In assessing new applications, Fed staff said they already had her benchmarked in getting adequate information about how well a foreign bank was regulated at home. Currently, 14 foreign bank applications are regulated. foreign bank applications are pending.

Earnings Jump 59% for Woolworth

NEW YORK (UPI) — Woolworth Corp., which operates general-merchandise and specialty stores such as Foot Locker, reported Wednesday that its third-quarter earnings jumped 59 percent, buoyed by strong sales. Earnings in the third quarter rose to \$65 million, or 50 cents a share, from \$41 million, or 31 cents a share, in the same quarter last year.

"We are encouraged that the rate of increase in sales and profits in the third quarter was greater than that of the first half," said Harold Sells, chairman of Woolworth. Sales for the retailer increased to \$2.5 billion, from \$2.4 billion in the third quarter of 1991. from \$2.4 billion in the third quarter of 1991.

Paramount Names Chairman for Unit

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Paramount Communications Inc. said Wednesday it had named Sherry Lansing to the newly created position of

Mrs. Lansing takes over some duties from Brandon Tartikoff, who resigned last week as chairman of Paramount Pictures.

The creation of the post is part of a structural change in the Paramount Pictures organization. Under the change, Mrs. Lansing and Kerry McCing-gage, president of the Television Group, will report to Stanley Jaffe, president and chief operating officer of Paramount Communications.

For the Record

Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced Wednesday that it had found a major natural gas field in the Jintan Field offshore Sarawak in eastern Malaysia. It is the company's largest such international discovery. (UPI) Donald Tramp's Plaza Operating Partners Ltd. filed a prepackaged bankruptcy plan for the Plaza Hotel that would give bank lenders a 49 percent stake in the landmark New York hotel, the clerk's office in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Manhattan said. The plan was filed on Nov. 2; no hearing has been set on the bankruptcy case.

(UP1)

AMR Corp. said in New York that the load factor for its American Arrines rose to 62.4 percent in October, from 59.4 percent a year ago. The company said it flew 8.3 billion revenue passenger miles in October, up from the 7.1 billion in October 1991. (Reuters)

ORDERS: 1.1% Increase in U.S.

(Continued from first finance page)

need for manufacturers to expand operations and hire new workers. The Commerce Department re-

port said new orders for durable goods, items expected to last more than three years, slipped 0.1 percent in September, to \$119.2 billion. Orders for nondurables increased 2.3 provement, "ranging from a slightly percent, to \$120.2 billion, following more positive tone in Boston to a a 4 percent decline in August. The Fed report said that econom-

ic activity "had continued to in-crease in most of the districts, but at a slow and uneven pace."

The report said nine districts — Boston, Cleveland, Richmond, At-lanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minne-apolis, Kansas City and Dallas modest expansion in St. Louis." (AP, Bloomberg)

GLOOM: Jobless Rate Up in West

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(Continued from first finance page) shifts or had entered early retireoy, 65 percent of the unemployed were women, also little changed Declining business of from prior months.

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As usual, the official unemployment statistics hide a more comprehensive underemployment rate that is close to 35 percent. In addition to 1.10 million jobless in the East, ket, seemed to have assumed the British government would win the parliamentary vote on Maastricht.

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Declining business confidence was evident in a 60 percent rise i the number of West German work

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ers consigned to shortened shifts Mr. Franke said. The 122,200 gai brought the total to 326,700 West ern Germans on shortened shifts.

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0 116 5 125 7 77 6 115 7 674 8 125	207.00 180.00 Dec 181.50 181.50 177.10 119.50 -3.50	500.0 374.0 Jon 382.0 380.0 383.0 386.0 165	64.69 54.40 Oct 54.65 57.00 56.48 56.95 - 4.25
945	210.00 101.50 Mar 182.30 182.30 180.20 180.80 -2.58	5110 5700 Mor 82.0 90.0 20.0 90.1 44.3 44.3 44.5 17.5 17.5 54.0 97.5 37.5 37.5 34.1 44.5 42.0 97.5 54.0 97.5 37.5 36.0 98.1 44.5 42.0 97.5 54.0 97.5 37.5 36.0 98.1 44.5 42.0 97.5 54.0 97.5 37.5 36.0 98.1 44.5 42.5 18.5 44.5 42.5 18.5 44.5 42.5 18.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 44.5 4	\$4.25 54.60 Dec 56.20 57.35 56.00 57.0070
44	210,00 161,50 Mgy 182,80 183,60 181,50 181,50 -2,40 208,00 182,50 Jul 184,80 184,80 183,70 183,70 -2,20	4678 3715 Sep 3778 3775 3968 3968 +65.	Est. Soiles 15,000 Prev. Soiles 11,683
5 3,	193.50 183.50 AU9 185.50 184.00 184.30 184.40 -1.45	571.0 570.0 Mor 32.0 370.0 381.0 381.5 46.5 47.5 47.5 Mor 375.0 37	HEATING OIL (NYME)
145	20700 181.00 Jun 181.70 181.00 192.70 180.20 -2.99 201.00 191.50 Mor 182.00 182.70 180.20 181.50 -2.99 208.00 181.50 Mor 182.00 182.70 180.20 181.50 -2.49 208.00 181.50 Jul 181.60 181.60 181.50 181.50 -2.40 191.50 181.50 Jul 181.60 181.60 181.50 181.50 -2.40 191.50 181.50 Sep 181.60 181.60 181.60 181.60 191.50 181.60 Sep 181.60 181.60 181.60 181.60 191.50 181.60 1	377.5 384.9 378.5 384.7 143.5 143.5	HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gai-cents per gal 52,500 pai-cents per gal 52
3 310	Est. Soles Prev. Soles (639)	406.9 401.5 Jul 413.8 +4.5	17.46 S.S.D. Jon 97.70 999 58.70 97.70 - 17.
	Prev. Day Open Int. 64,977 off 37 SOY BEAN OIL ICEST: 60000 [bis cellion ser 100 bis. 72.97 14.10 Dec 19.00 17.44 19.46 19.73 +0.97 72.100 14.22 Jon 19.40 19.95 19.90 17.41 +0.03 72.100 14.22 Jon 19.40 19.95 19.77 20.00 +0.01 72.100 14.22 Jon 19.40 19.95 19.77 20.00 +0.01 72.100 14.25 Moor 19.47 20.15 19.77 20.00 +0.01 72.100 14.55 Moor 19.47 20.15 19.77 20.00 +0.01 72.100 19.45 Moor 20.19 20.30 20.45 20.17 -0.01	Prov. Day Open Let. 73 573 up 64	3250 Silo Mor 230 Silo 5700 3736 - 30
71	40.000 lbs-dollars per 100 lbs.	PLATINUM (NYME)	515 050 Moy 500 555 550 550 500 -10
1136	73.00 14.28 Jon 19.43 19.95 19.50 19.81 +0.03	394.00 337.00 Jon 354.50 357.00 354.00 357.45 42.10	3.20 Sub Jul 35.45 St.70 St.60 St.60 -15
25/1	229 19.0 Dec 19.50 1744 19.46 19.77 +0.97 21.00 14.28 John 19.20 19.55 19.50 19.30 19.50 1	PLATINUM (NYME) 50 hry m. dollars per hrov oz. 794.00 357.00 Jon 354.50 357.00 42.10 497.00 340.00 Aor 354.00 359.00 354.00 357.00 +2.20 397.00 340.00 Aor 354.00 329.00 352.00 42.20 397.00 345.00 Oct 354.00 342.00 352.00 154.70 +2.20 Est. Soles Prev. Soles 1.853 Prev. Ory Open Inl. 12(351 up 9	1.45 5.50 6.01 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 47.0 5.15 5.16 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.15 47.0 6.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.15 47.0 6.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.15 47.0 6.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.15 47.0 6.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.15 5.10 5.10 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.01 5.17 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.10 6.17 5.17 5.17 5.10 5.10 5.10 5.10 6.17 5.17 5.17 5.17 5.10 5.10 5.10 6.18 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.18 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.18 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.17 6.18 6.17 6.
7	125 1927 Aug 23.2 23.5 23.2 23.5 -11	Est. Soies Prev. Soies 1,853	61.25 50.50 Nov 57.55 50.70 57.95 50.70 + 135
23	2040 17.55 Oct 20.40 20.40 30.40 -10	Prev. Day Open Inl. 12,831 up 9	67.00 99.97 Dec 69.45 69.80 69.77 99.80 +25 Est. Sojes Prev. Soles 35.815 Prev. Our Open Int. 137.170 up 1.067
177	30Y BLAN OIL ICST1 COUNTY IN THE PROPERTY IN THE TABLE THAT THE PROPERTY IN TH	GOLO (COMEX) 108 tray az-dollars per tray az. 151.30 177.20 Nov 150.00 337.46 337.10 —40 404.40 333.00 pec 337.46 339.80 337.45 337.70 —50	## \$2.55 Dec \$2.75 Fr.00 \$7.65 \$2.55 -1.46 ## \$2.55 Jon \$2.70 \$2.90 \$7.65 \$2.70 \$2.00 -1.47 ## \$2.50 Jon \$2.70 \$2.90 \$2.70 \$2.00 -1.47 ## \$2.50 \$1.00 Mor \$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 \$2.00 ## \$2.51 Apr \$7.10 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$7.00 \$2.00 -4.00 ## \$2.51 Apr \$7.10 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$3.00 \$7.15 -1.00 ## \$2.51 \$2.00 Jun \$7.40 \$5.75 \$5.10 \$5.70 -1.00 ## \$2.52 \$2.00 Jun \$7.40 \$5.75 \$5.10 \$5.70 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$3.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.00 \$5.85 \$5.85 \$3.85 -1.00 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$4.70 \$5.00 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.70 \$4.50 ## \$2.50 \$5.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.80 \$5.85 \$5.70 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.80 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$5.80 \$5.80 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 \$7.70 \$7.50 ## \$2.50 \$7.70 \$7.70 \$7.70 \$
2000	Prev. Day Open Ini. 65.346 BH 217	406.80 335.00 Dec 337.40 339.00 337.46 337.70 -50	1.000 bbl. dolors per bbl.
5	Livestock	\$13.0	LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NYME) 1.000 bbl. dollars per bbl. 24.00 18.25 Dec 20.36 20.41 20.17 20.33 - 37 22.30 18.42 Jon 20.41 20.47 20.25 20.48 - 31
174	CATTY EXCHEN	40.20 134.00 Feb 337.10 M1.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.10 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.50 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.50 — 30 41.00 337.50 137.50 — 30 41.00 337.50 34	22.00 14.67 Feb 24.4 24.5 26.7 24.7 24.7 24.7 24.7 24.7 24.7 24.7 24
554 1944 7/2 2045	CATTLE (CME) 40,000 ibs. cents per /b. 74,75 97,27 Dec 71,15 71,82 71,17 73,72 +46	7550 35170 Oct 34420 34470 34590 34590 — 50	51.42 1850 Apr 20.36 20.40 20.26 20.37 -30
77/2	740 610 Feb 713 712 713 715 +26	383.00 343.00 Dec 347.50 348.00 347.30 347.20 —S0	2150 1867 Jun 2025 2032 2022 2023 -16
24	7.50 65.10 Feb 71.55 71.	75.50 12.50 AUG 161.00 161.70	77.26 IL26 Aug 2022 2022 2022 -12
345 15 45 15 15	7.13	775.50 342.50 Aug Est. Soles 22,000 Prev. Soles 18,003 356.50 —.50	21.15 19.20 Oct 24.20 20.20 20.20 20.21 -07
448	67.00 48.19 Dec 48.80 68.72 68.72 -28 Est. Sales 9.191 Prev. Sales 8.177	Prev. Day Open Int. 106.734 att 2.375	71.55 Pr.04 Dec 20.22 20.22 20.23 30.34 - 00.
	Prev. Day Open Int. 60,238 up 480	Financial	20.51 20.10 Feb 20.07 20.07 20.25 - 65
1876	FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 4.000 bscents per lb. 4.000 bscents per lb. 4.000 bscents per lb. 4.00 bscents per lb	US T. B)LLS (MGM)	21.0 Feb. 21.0 F
7	64.57 /1.50 New 81.65 81.62 10.75 81.55 +1.0 10.15 11.57 /40 81.70 11.20 10.75 81.57 +407 81.70 11.20 10.75 81.57 +407 81.70 17.20 71.20 7	US T. B)LLS (1969) 31 million-spi of 190 pct. 71.44 73.75 Dec 74.57 74.75 74.89 74.89 77.77 77.77 74.79 74.70 Mar 74.55 74.65 74.77 75.77	21.05 20.75 Jun 20.17 — 61
346	\$1.10 Fair F	71.47 70.78 Dec 76.50 76.77 76.88 76.79 77.79 76.40 Mer 76.55 76.55 76.77 76.77 77.13 14.95 Jun 76.47 76.47 76.47 76.47 76.40 75.72 Sept. 76.77 76.77 76.77 76.10 76.72 Sept. 76.77 76.77 76.77 76.70 76.70 Dec 76.78 76.85 76.77 76.77 76.77	20.61 20.05 5.00 20.16 4.02 20.49 19.75 Dec 20.50 19.95 19.85 19.96 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 19.85 20.94 20.9
1114	84.10 71.45 AUG 76.85 77.00 76.77 76.77 +.10	76.56 76.52 Sep 95.96 76.67 76.47 76.47 76.47 76.47	Prev. Sales 19.95 19.98 19.85 20.07 +.10
5	71.40 74.07 Sep 76.05 74.00 Oct 75.90 76.05 75.90 75.72 —08 E91. Soies 874 Prev. Soies 1.20	Est. Soles Prev. Soles 4461	Prev. Day Open Int. 297,836 up 1,072
7%	Prev Our Openiol. 4.961 up79	5 YR. TREASURY (CBT)	42,000 pol-cents per got
18th 13th 284 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th	Prev Ony Open Iol. 1991 to 79 HOG5 (CAR) 40,000 los conts oper Io. 45,151 77,100 Dec. 43,05 43,0 42,7 43,15 +15 43,51 77,91 Feb. 43,7 43,0 43,7 43,15 +15 43,15 44,00 Jun. 45,07 45,15 44,70 44,9 -17 44,15 44,00 Jun. 45,07 45,15 44,70 44,9 -17 44,10 42,7 43,10 44,7 44,7 44,8 -08 44,10 42,7 40,7 40,5 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,70 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,70 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 Dec. 43,8 43,9 43,9 43,9 43,9 -17 44,0 47,9 47,9 47,9 47,9 47,9 47,9 47,9 47,9	PTCV. Day Open Intl. 34,311 off 271 5 VR. TREASURY (CBT) 5108.000 prim-pip 3, Zands of 100 pc; 614-07 104-02 Dec 197-77 108-00 187-14 107-17 —1½ 104-07 104-03 Mar 108-27 108-17 108-10 187-14 107-17 —1½ 105-5 ciles privi. 508-02 108-27 108-17 108-133 —1½ PTCV. Day Open Int. 121,2/23 off 1,291 70 VR. TREASURY (CBT) 5100.000 prin- pols 6 Zands of 100 pc; 110-20 97-15 Dec 108-7 108-37 108-4 108-9 —4 109-2 77-26 Mar 105 18-17 108-26 108-30 —5 109-3 77-26 Mar 105 18-17 108-26 108-30 —5 109-7 108-14 Jun 103-29 103-28 103-18 103-19 5Est. Soless PTCV. Soless 57-48 PTCV. Day Open Int. 200,224 off 7,386 15 TREASURY COURT.	Prev. Dory Open Inf. 297,896 to 12,396 UNIL EADED GASOL INIE (NYME) 2,000 por lorn per of the control of the
1514	4315 7.710 Dec GM GL 257 C15 +15 C72 7.75 Ftb 477 C35 277 C35 +13 C35 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C45 C4	614-07 104-02 Dec 197-17 108-00 187-14 107-17 —11/2 107-16 106-03 After 106-27 106-27 106-11 106-135 —11/2 Est. Sejes	110 544 Jun 546 578 578 578 544 -15 110 546 Jun 546 578 545 -28 110 556 578 548 578 544 -48 110 556 578 548 548 548 548 548 110 110 556 548 548 548 -48 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 11
13%	4150 MAZ APT 40.85 40.50 40.55 46.67 -10	Prev. Doy Open Int.121,743 off 1,291	45.32 41.46 May 61.75 60.00 40.70 60.35
18%	515 F10 Pec COS CLC COS CLS 115 +15 515 F13 F20 C07 C03 C07 C05 +15 515 F27 AP COS COS C07 C05 +15 515 F27 AP COS COS C07 C05 +15 516 C05 Jul 607 615 47 47 47 -16 480 C05 Jul 407 47 47 48 -08 470 C76 AP COS COS C05 C05 -17 518 C05 Jul 407 407 408 408 -17 519 C07 AP COS C05 C05 -17 519 C07 C07 C07 C08 408 408 409 -17 519 C07 C07 C07 C08 408 408 409 -17 519 C07	\$100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pc	6377 8120 July 6125 6125 6131 -44
TRIS.	150 370 00 405 405 406 415 -17	107-2	40.5 97.8 Aug 57.5 57.5 57.5 57.4 -4
445	Est. Sales 5.375 Prev. Sales 7.503	107-7 168-14 Jun 103-20 103-28 103-18 103-19 5	Prev. Doy Open Int. 63.597 of 2024
3.85	POPE REI 1 100 (CUE)	Prev. Day Open Int. 208, 234 of 17, 284	Challe
245	PORK BELLIES (CAST) 40,000 lbs. certs per lb. 67.00 \$50 Feb 42.50 \$6.75 \$41.90 \$6.80 \$4.65 \$6.00 \$6.75 \$42.77 \$4.65 \$6.00 \$6.75 \$42.77 \$4.65 \$6.75 \$6.	10 pc1-\$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)	Stock indexes
	7.30 35.0 Feb 42.0 43.5 41.9 42.0 +46.0 61.5 41.7 42.0 +46.0 61.5 41.7 42.0 42.5 42.7 +45.0 42.5 42.7 42.0 42.7 +45.0 42.7 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0 42.0	107-8 85-6 Dec 192-13 105-15 102-6 103-10 -13 105-15 102-6 103-11 103-3 -15 105-15 102-6 103-11 103-3 -15 105-14 103-1 103-3 -15 105-1 103-1 103-3 -15 105-1 103-1 103-3 103-1 103-2	SP COMP. INDEX (CME) Points and certs (CSB) 70.00 Dec 418.50 420.90 414.10 478.75 -3.65 (CSB) 70.00 Dec 418.50 40.76 416.00 478.75 -3.65 (CSB) 70.00 Mor 418.55 40.75 416.00 478.55 -3.65 (CSB) 70.00 July 418.40 40.75 417.15 -3.65 (CSB) 70.00 Sp 472.00 477.50 477.15 -3.65 (CSB) 70.00 Sp 472.00 477.40 477.00 -3.65
۱,	470 3450 Jul 4404 4515 4406 4477 +46	183-4	Points and certs 25.80 70.80 Dec 418.50 420.50 414.10 474.29 -3.65 48.60 70.50 Mor 418.55 427.25 416.40 414.55 -3.65 48.57 771.50 Jun 418.40 427.50 417.45 417.15 -3.65 Est. Soles Prev. Soles 427.80 427.80 417.40 417.80 -3.65 Prev. Day Open Int. 170.437 301 2504 NYSE COMP. IMPROV (INSTANCE)
ŀ	45.90 36.80 Aug 43.55 +45 Est Scies Prev. Soles 2.83 Prev. Doy Open Int. 8.567 us 158	102-7 92-8 Dec 95-14 95-14 97-15 97-17 -72	26.00 39.30 Mor 418.5 20.90 418.10 418.30 -1.65 40.52 371.50 Jup 418.46 271.70 471.50 471.50 -1.65 471.50 -1.
— I	Prev. Day Open Int. 8.567 ue 158	98-25 91-6 Jun 95-21 95-21 95-14 95-14 -12	Est. Soles Prev Soles (22.00 417.60 417.00 -3.45
107	Food	97-1 91-19 Dec 93-21 -12	Prev. Day Open Int. 170,693 aff 1,204
14	roou	Est Sales Prev Selection 777	comp (MDEX (NYFE)
1540	COFFEE CINYCSCE)	Prev. Day Open Int.235.004 up 464	213.70 215.00 Dec 200.25 237.85 229.15 229.50 -1.90
1990	107.25 49.80 Dec 67.00 68.05 67.00 67.15 -45	51006x index-pls & 32nds at 100 pc	215.00 Dec 225.00 Mor 124.6 27.5 22.1 22.5 1.10 22.60 27.16 Jun 22.5 27.5 27.6 -1.6 22.15 22.5 25.5 25.5 27.7 27.6 -1.6 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.7 27.6 -1.9 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.7 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6 27.6 27
2000	COFFSE CINYCSCE) 37.500 Rs. cents per it. 197.25 et 20 Occ 67.00 68.05 67.00 67.15 — 45 197.25 et 20 Occ 67.00 68.05 67.00 67.15 — 45 197.25 et 20 Occ 67.00 72.00 77.00	MUNICIPAL BORDS (CBT) \$1000x index-sis & 32xxds of 100 pct \$1000x index-sis & 32xxds of 100 pct \$7-30	Prev. Day Open Int. 170,693 off 1,204 MYSE COMP, INDEX (MYFE) solutional cents 224,85 21470 Dec 226.25 231.85 229.15 229.81 -1.90 224,05 21470 Dec 226.25 231.85 229.15 279.66 -1.90 224,05 221.95 221.95 220.85 230.77 229.96 -1.90 224,15 222.95 Sep 21,00 231.90 230.40 229.40 -1.90 Prev. Day Open Int. 6,185 off 370
1440	87.05 57.75 Jul 74.00 74.00 75.20 75.20 -1.05	74-2 71-16 Jun 72-25 Teles Soles Com	- Chan III. 6.185 off 390
354	72.75 61.00 Dec 78.00 78.00 77.25 77.70 -50	Prev. Day Open Int. 28,667 up 1,157	
ies i	Est. Soles 1851 Prev. Soles 10.719	EURODOLLARS (IMM) 57 million-pts of 160 pct.	Commodity indexes
1120	SUGARWORLD 11 INYCSCE1	97.91 90.34 Dec 96.31 96.40 96.32 96.34 +.01	Minorius Line Previous
3745 78	\$105.00 (Definition of State 1 of State 2 of	96.46 90.27 Jun 96.00 96.01 91.20 95.91 +82 96.11 90.27 Sen 95.54 95.55 95.41 95.44 +.61	Reuters 968.40 961.40 D.J. Futures LASR.19 (269.40 Com. Reterror 116.25
2900	9.75 620 Mor 844 LS9 L78 RF2 -15 9.85 644 Mor 254 4.95 L8 691 -29 9.75 645 Jul 197 849 L93 641 -29 9.40 645 Cct 197 849 193 644 -39 9.50 185 Cct 197 849 193 645 -39 9.50 185 Cct 197 849 849 185 -38	95.77 10.22 Dec 14.86 94.17 94.74 14.81	Com. Research 176.59 116.53 200.81 207.53
555	740 E40 Oct 451 875 891 875 -03	75.06 90.40 Jun 94.34 94.31 94.72 -00	
510	Est. Sales 4.173 Prev. Sales 4.362	14.27 10.77 Dec 91.57 17.57 17.36 17.36 -17.5	Market Guide
類	COCOA INYCSCE)	71.57 92.77 Jun 92.16 92.16 92.07 42.07 -07	CRE: Chicago Board of Trade CALE: Chicago Board of Trade IMM: International Description
1971 1981 1991 1991 1990 1990 1990 1990 199	10 metric long- Sper fon	71.00 71.31 Sep 71.00 71.00 77.05 77.37 -072	NYCSCE: Of Chicago Mercantile Furtures
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MAN Expects Profit Drop

Group to Cut 4,500 Jobs as Recession Bites

MUNICH - MAN AG, the engineering and truck group that enjoyed a boom in profits after Germany's unification, said Wednesday that its net profit would decline this year from the record levels of the past two years.

MAN also said it would cut 4,500 jobs, or about 7 percent of its work force, by the end of its financial year on June 30, 1993, mainly in its lossmaking printer division. At the end of June, MAN employed about 63,250 people.

We cannot repeat the top results of the past two years," said Klaus Götte, the board chairman. "Earnings development in the group during the first half will remain good," he said. "The third quarter of the business year also gives us no headaches. Only the last quarter is burdened with

Analysts said MAN had entered a period of difficulties after the post-unification boom and was no longer immune from the global recession. Truck earnings, which account for about two-

thirds of the company's profits, will no longer be sufficient to offset weak earnings in MAN's other sectors, they said.

"MAN has definitely reached its peak," said Andrew Thomson, an analyst at Kleinwort Ben-son Research. "Earnings will fall in the current year and I don't see much of a recovery in the 1993-94 year."

Some analysts said that as a medium-sized truckmaker, MAN would face problems in the European market as it lacked major international

sales and service networks like those of Mercedes-Benz, Germany's largest truckmaker, MAN is the

No. 2 truckmaker Many analysts expect a shake-up in the European truck sector in the near future.

There are seven truck producers in Europe, and seven's still too many," said Axel Luther, analyst at BHF Bank in Frankfurt. MANsaid in October that incoming orders had

Many analysts expect a shake-up in the European truck sector in the near future.

fallen 22 percent, to 3.25 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.02 billion) in the three months ended Sept. 30, while sales fell 5 percent, to 3.62 billion DM. In the 1991-92 fmancial year, MAN raised its

group net profit by 4.4 percent, to a record 417.8 million DM, while sales edged up 0.8 percent, to 19.2 billion DM. Mr. Götte said MAN was making great efforts

to achieve a group net profit this year that would allow it to keep its dividend at 12 DM. But some analysts were not so optimistic. Rolf Dorper, an analyst at Westdentsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said the dividend could be cut to

On the Frankfurt stock exchange, MAN shares fell 2.20 DM, to 242.80 DM. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

TEAM: Markets Await Clinton's Choice of Advisers

(Continued from page 1) to be played only if its prudent

fiscal intentions are severely doubted. He has talked with the Clinton camp, but its senior advisers stress that because of his independence of that because of his independence of suggested if Congress appears to be spirit — be is perfectly capable of an obstacle is Lloyd Bentsen, chairenforcing policies of fiscal pru-dence with the threat of resignation mittee and the Democratic Party's - Mr. Volcker is not the kind of team player they are seeking.

This is not to say that Mr. Clinton is looking for big spenders, either. "The Clinton people are looking for quality, and they are aware that the markets want professional choices," said Robert D. Hormats, vice president of Goldman Sachs International Ltd., a former international economic official in both Republican and Democratic administrations and an avowed candidate for a post in Washington.

One of the two Wall Street names mentioned most often for the Treasury job are Mr. Hormats's boss, Robert E. Rubin, a managing partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co. and an adviser and fund-raiser for

Another is Felix G. Rohatyn,

& Co., and an outspoken thinker and prolific writer on the problems of cutting the deficit and shifting money into public investment.

1988 vice presidential candidate.

in some important cabinet post in charge of industrial and public investment strategy. Others mentioned are Clinton supporters in industry, including John Sculley, chairman of Apple Computer Inc.; John A. Young, president of Hew-lett-Packard Co., and Michael H. Walsh, president of Termeco Corp. -and Mr. Clinton's former opponent in the Democratic primaries, Paul E. Tsongas. Paul E. Tsongas.

sury official in the Carter adminischief dealmaker for Lazard Frères a potential Treasury secretary. This . the White House.

On Capitol Hill, one name being Mr. Rohatyn could also end up

the Blackstone Group and a Treatration, has served as a highly visible spokesman and adviser to the campaign, which allowed foreign officials and institutional investors to talk to him and look him over as to end up in a similar staff role in

may have proved his undoing. Japan in particular fears be would not be tough enough in holding back spending demands.

Mr. Clinton's transition team has been operating out of the lime-light in Little Rock, Arkansas, and has been the source of virtually no leaks. It is headed by Warren M. Christopher, the quiet, methodical Los Angeles lawyer who was un-dersecretary of state in the Carter administration and is regarded as the favorite for secretary of state.

During the final month of the campaign, some of the more rambunctious economic advisers got out of hand in their proposals for a quick jolt of spending. Mickey Kantor, the campaign

chairman, is said to have got them all on the phone in a conference call and told them to shut up, whereupon James Sperling, a 31-Roger Altman, co-chairman of year-old lawyer, business school graduate and former staller for Governor Mario M. Chomo of New York, was installed at the Clinton headquarters as a traffic _cop to route economic advice to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Sperling is likely

Boosts BAT

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches LONDON - BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday that a record gain in tobacco operations and a substantial advance in financial services helped to donble its profit in the first nine months of the year. BAT reported pretax profit of £1.027 billion (\$1.59 billion), up 56 percent from a year earlier. Its third-quarter earnings rose 60 per-cent, to £387 million.

These results reflect an impressive all-round performance and confirm the improving trend seen during the first half," said BAT's chairman, Sir Patrick Sheehy. Trading profit in financial ser-

vices, which includes BAT's Eagle Star and Allied Dunbar units, rose to £376 million in the nine-month period, from £142 million. Tobacco operations, bolstered

by 25 percent growth in export volumes, posted a 16 percent gain in pretax profit, to £805 million. Overall sales totaled £12.285 billion in the nine months, up 5.3 percent. In the third quarter, sales rose 2.8 percent, to £4.35 billion.

"Despite depressed world econic conditions and volatility in both equity and currency markets, the latter exacerbated by sterling's withdrawal from the ERM, BAT progress," Sir Patrick said.

percent increase in the first-half dividend to be maintained for the The results were above analysts' expectations, and BAT shares rose

Sir Patrick said he expected the 9

10 nence, to 916 pence. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Strong Gain Volvo Sets Layoffs, In Tobacco Will Close 2 Plants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches STOCKHOLM - Volvo AB will close two auto plants and lay have been sold since the first one in off 4,500 workers in its truck, car, 1974. industrial-engine and administrative divisions, the company said on Wednesday.

The Uddevalla plant is to close by spring 1993 and its Kalmar factory by mid-1994.

"Our assessment is that the demand for cars in the foreseeable future will remain low and that the significant overcapacity in the industry in the U.S., Europe and Japan will continue for a very long period," said Lennari Jeansson. president of the Volvo Car Corp. subsidiary.

"The decision weighs heavily and was a sad one to make, especially since the employees have done such a good job in making the plants competitive." he said.

Both plants to be closed are in

southern Sweden, and negotiations began immediately with union leaders on the possibility of transferring some workers to Torslanda, on the west coast. Concentrating Volvo's car production in Sweden at one plant will save 350 million kronor (\$60 million) a year. Mr. Jeansson saio.

The car plant shutdowns will eliminate 1.600 jobs. Another 2.000 administrative and assembly-line workers are being laid off by Volvo Truck Corp. Hundreds more are being trimmed from two smaller tion of plants, headquarters staff, overseas market. offices and from Volvo Penta. which makes marine and industrial

Volvo also decided on Wednes-day to stop production of its 240 model, The last Volvo 240 will

leave the Torslanda plant in May 1993. About 2.8 million such cars Sceren Gyll, chief executive of

the Volvo parent group, said, "We must reduce our overall cost structure and adjust our organization to market conditions." The company has suffered losses for seven financial quarters in a row.

To cut costs. Volvo had announced in 1990 a five-year plan to reduce staff by 8,600 and trim spending by 5.2 billion kronor. But the plan could not keep pace with the rapid decline of the global automobile and truck market. "Although Volvo's products are

strongly competitive, the market has deteriorated sharply," Mr. Gyll

Volve Car said that in its three main markets - the United States. Sweden and Britain - fewer than 10 million cars were sold this year. That is a drop of 3 million cars since 1938 in an area that accounts for 65 percent of Volvo's total sales. the company said.

Volve reported Wednesday that U.S. sales of its cars fell 0.6 percent in October year-on-year to 4,589 units. During the ten months to October, the company's U.S. sales fell 5 percent to 56,156 units, from 59,035 a year earlier, it said.

Volvo attributed the weak figures to the late October introduction of its 559 model on the U.S. As for the company's home mar-

ket. Sweden is in a deep recession. and the government has said it will increase sales and gasoline taxes while cutting welfare benefits. (AP. AFX, AFP)

Den norske Bank Seeks Capital Aid kroner from 560 million kroner in the second quar-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches OSLO - Den norske Bank, Norway's biggest

commercial bank, reported Wednesday that its net loss had worsened to 2.46 billion kroner (S384.4 million) in the first nine months of 1992, and said it was seeking more state help to shore up its eroded DnB blamed the poor result on turbulence in

financial markets during August and September. The bank, which was granted a state-backed rescue package of 5.9 billion kroner last year, said It was holding talks with the State Bank Guarantee Fund on a transfer of fresh capital.

DnB, plagued by bad loans in Norway's bat-tered economy, had reported a loss of 2.33 billion kroner in the year-earlier period.

For the third quarter, from July 1 to Sept. 30, Den norske Bank said its net loss widened to 1.302 billion

ter. Year-earlier figures were not provided.

DnB blamed the third-quarter loss on additional interest charges incurred in August and September and on commercial loan losses.

The positive trend we saw in the first six months has been weakened by turbulence on money and securities markets." the managing director, Finn Hvistendahl, said. Analysts noted that the nine-month figures were

much weaker than the results of rival banks Kreditkassen and Fokus. DnB's net interest income in the third quarter was 1.06 billion kroner, down 131 million kroner

from the figure for second quarter, Den porske Bank said the value of the stock portfolio was reduced by 365 million kroner in the January-September period owing to weakness on (AFP, Bloomberg)



1992	1992	3011	1992	
Exchange	Index	Wednesda Close	ry Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	102.30	103.20	-0.87
Brussels	Stock Index	5,610.34	5.622.24	-0.21
Frankfurt	DAX	1,472.69	1,485.00	-0.83
Frankfurt	FAZ	586.04	591.39	-0.90
Helsinki	HEX	838.64	796.18	+5.33
London	Financial Times 30	1,999.70	2,007.20	-0.37
London	FTSE 100	2,691.70	2,705.60	-0.51
Madrid	General Index	200.14	199.65	+0.25
Milan	MIB	863.00	00.888	-2.82
Paris	CAC 40	1,804.07	1,786.93	+0.96
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	803,29	805.11	-0.23
Vienna	Stock Index	363,15	364.86	-0.47
Zurich	SBS	646.70	645.20	+0.23
Sources Reuters	AFP		International I	terit Labore

Very briefly:

Santchi & Santchi Co. said it had sold its 10b-consulting subsidiary, MSL Group International, to MSL's chairman and chief executive Garry Long, for £10,000 (about \$15,000) but that it stood to gain up to £3.5 million from the deal in the future if MSL became profitable.

• Adam Onel, the German unit of General Motors Corp., opened a new factory in Ellesmere Port, England, to produce low-emission Ecotec V-6

 KLM Royal Dutch Airlines put options were in demand on anticipation that second-quarter earnings due Thursday would be disappointing. The European Options Exchange said that turnover came to 1,600 contracts, and the price fell 0,70 guilders (39.6 cents), to 22.10 guilders.

· British Airways PLC said its passenger traffic rose 8.9 percent in October from a year earlier, while capacity rose 10.3 percent. The airline also said its passenger-load factor for the month was 71.8 percent, down from 72.7 percent in the year-earlier period.

• The Association of European Airlines said passenger volume in September for its members on all routes rose 8.0 percent from the year-earlier period, to 27.6 billion revenue passenger kilometers. Above-average growth was confined to Mid- and South Atlantic and Middle East routes: European traffic rose 5.4 percent.

Sainsbury Profit Up 19.4%

LONDON - Sainsbury PLC reported Wednesday a 19.4 percent increase in first-half profit, but the company's shares fell in trading in London on concern that the supermarket chain could face a difficult second half if the British economy stays weak

Sainsbury shares fell 18 pence, or 3.6 percent, to close at 487 pence in London, on heavy turnover of well over 6 million shares.

The company said first-balf profit rose to £391 million (\$607.6 million), compared with £327.5 million in the year-earlier period; the latest figure was in line with forecasts of £385 million to £400 million. Sales rose to £5.229 billion, from £4.801 billion.

With the state of the transfer of the state GATT: A Test for Clinton as Washington Plans Retaliation Against EC

official, "Yet, he could well try to establish his credentials as favoring an open international trading system by moving to wrap up the Uru-guay Round as quickly as possi-

Officials on both sides said they, still boped to avert a trade war over oilsceds and perhaps even use the crisis to belp conclude the Uruguay

But the French government, which worries that any deal would barm it politically before parlia-mentary elections scheduled for early spring, insisted that the Bush administration could no longer credibly negotiate a trade agree-

ment with the EC. That marks a 180-degree reversal of the public position that Paris had staked out as recently as Monday, when officials said they were prepared to reach a compromise

ter the U.S. election and before the inauguration of a new president.

sue," said Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, "and make new proposals to the Europe-In Geneva, the U.S. government took the first steps toward imposing sanctions on EC products, which are expected to focus initially on French wine, brandy and cheese worth about \$350 million, along with a smattering of other

about \$1 billion in lost exports because of the EC oilseeds subsidies. not to impose countermeasures,

"It is now necessary for the new durinistration to take on the is-

But EC officials blocked approval of the U.S. move, which requires a consensus of all GATT parties to on oilseeds production demanded by the United States.

European goods. Washington con-tends that U.S. soybean producers deserve full compensation for

"Our goal is to encourage compliance with GATT obligations, said Rufus Yerxa, the U.S. representative to the Geneva-based trade organization. "We hope that

by taking a serious but limited first step, we will encourage the Community to honor its GATT obliga-

cannot accept the permanent limits

at a GATT session next month or act to impose the tariffs on its own.
If the United States imposes any penalty tariffs against EC goods, Brussels has threatened to respond with equally punitive tariffs against American products. EC officials

o forward. They say that the EC

The next step is up to Washington, which could seek a formal vote

have drawn up their own list of goods that could be drawn into the trade war but have not yet released

U.S. officials said that any new tariffs on EC goods would be de-

layed for 30 days in order to courage further negotiations. In London, a spokesman for the British presidency of the 12-nation EC said that Britain still wanted to resolve the dispute but that Prime Minister John Major would not respond until after receiving a report from his chief farm minister, John

The 30-day grace period, he said might help encourage an agreement by acting as a "sword of Damocles" hanging over Europe and the Unit-

Gummer, who attended the talks in

A GATT panel has twice ruled that the United States is entitled to compensation from the Europea Community, but the trade organi zation has urged both sides to try to settle the dispute. In September, Washington's offer to seek binding arbitration on the amount of dam ages to be recovered was rejected

ENTREPRENEUR: America's Job Machine Shows New Signs of Life

(Continued from first finance page) September new businesses added about 35,000 jobs a month, up steadily from 10,000 jobs a month

In its September survey, the Na-tional Federation of Independent Business, a small-business group, found that its 500,000 members had added jobs at the rate of one worker for every five companies. marking the fifth straight monthly survey that recorded net additions

in the head count.

the economy. The government esti-mates of jobs added by new busi-nesses are well below the 100,000a-month level experienced during the 1980s, and business failures are still increasing, though the rate of

increase is slipping fast. And recent surveys of smallbusiness opinion show that uncertainty does persist about the economy, as well as concern about regulation, health care and other

Still, the new signals that the worst may be over for the small-No one suggests that this business sector are heartening to amounts to a grass-roots surge in

"If this trend continues, we could have a much stronger economy next year," said David Hale, chief economist of Kemper Financial Services in Chicago. "It cer-tainly is a flicker of hope."

The reason smaller entrepreneurial companies create more jobs than big corporations is that they can often move more quickly to exploit new technologies, techniques and market niches

The casualty rate is high because

the early stages after a start-up are tenuous and often difficult for a

small group to get through. But the

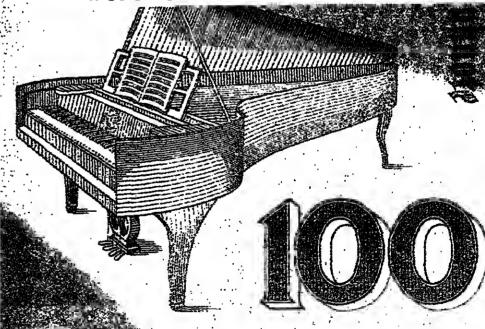
beyond the small-company catego

David Birch, president of Cognetics Inc., a research firm in Cam bridge, Massachusetts, has identi-fied 500,000 small- and mid-sized Massachusetts, has identi companies that are growing at 20 percent a year or more and adding

> These fast-moving innovative companies — Mr. Birch calls them "gazelles" - can be found pretty much across the spectrum of indutries. "They are not all high-tech companies by any means," he said



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Arms for Assam Tea Growers

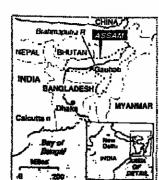
By Sanjoy Hazarika GAUHATI, India - After

paying millions of dollars in prolection money and ransom in the last few years, tea producers in lodia's northeast bave anoounced plans to set up an 8,000member private army to protect their interests. Tea is one of India's largest

foreign-exchange earners, bringmg in about \$200 million in hard eutreocy every year. Assam, which is renowned for its stroogflavored tea. produces more than 60 percent of the 700,000 tons of tea manufactured io the country each year. Despite the kidnapping and extortion, tea producunn has been good and the companies, which have offices in Gaubati, the commercial capital of the state, continue to prosper.

Tea grew wild in Assam until the 19th century, when British officials, seeing its commercial potential, encouraged the growmg of the crop on large plantais, using British managerial skills and the physical labor of tens of thousands of workers transported from central and eastern India.

Several hundred tea plantations sprawt an either side of the Brahmaputra River: they are owned by multinational corporations like Unilever as well as by domestic corporations.



In the last few years, two majar insurgent groups have kid-napped tea executives from their homes and offices in Assam, shot several of them and extorted tens of millions of dollars.

In a recent case, the Calcuttahased Macteod Russel company paid one rebel group, the Bodn Security Force, about \$400,000 to release a plantation manager whn was kidnapped. The figure was confirmed by intelligence officials and company executives who asked not to be identified. The Bodos, one of the biggest

aboriginal tribes of the region, want a separate state.

in the late 1980s by the United Liberatinn Frunt of Assam. which seeks an independent state. The rebel nrganization sought and exacted agreements from major companies that they would set up modern hospitals, schools and colleges.

According to some estimates, nearly \$14 million was extorted from different companies in 1989 and 1990. Some officials say that two or three times this amount was secretly paid to the froot and to the Bodos.

Support for the Assam rehels abated after the front was weakened by Indian Army strikes in 1990 and 1991.

pressure from Naga insurgents in the southeastern part of Assam, where tea grows in the Barak Valley, and from the Hmar Peoples Convention, which says it represents the interests of the tiny Hmar population.

According to Hemen Barooah, the president of the Indian Tea Association, whose members have more than 200 plantations in Assam, the Tea Security Force would coordinate its work with the local Assam police and mili-tary officials. It would be created recruiting people who have

retired from the police. The tea companies would finance the force at an estimated cost of \$1.3 million a year. State government approval is neces-sary for the security plan. A se-nior official said a decision had

dealer at James Capel.

Clinton's victory was also positive.

The composite stock price index

The new Democratic administra-

tion will probably adopt a "tougher stance" in multilateral and bilateral

trade talks, said Stephen Marvin,

But if Mr. Clinton were to delay

Free Trade Agreement, South Ko-

gained 13.48 points at 619.00.

Separately, a senior Finance istry official said that Japanese banks operating internationally were becoming less dependent on unrealized profits in shareholdings

ers in most small local areas."

meet capital requirements. "They are reducing the depen-dence and they should continue to do so," said Atsushi Takahashi, deputy director general of the mintion's over." said Jnhn Paterson, a

plus, the agency also said the out-look for the bank, one of Japan's

largest in terms of assets, remained

'negative." But it maintained the

top A-1-plus short-term rating for

The agency said in a statement that the downgrade was the result

"of a rising level of problem loans,

particularly at the lower tiers of the

cooperative system."
"This development is aggravat-

ing profitability ratios that have

already been under pressure due to

the ongoing process of interest-rate deregulation," the statement said.

The decline in overall loan quality

reflects the widespread slowdown

of the Japanese economy, which

has put pressure on small borrow-

the bank's certificates of deposit.

istry's banking bureau.
At the end of September, Japan's South Korea's reaction to Mr. 90 banks operating internationally posted an average 8.7 percent capital-adequacy ratio, up from an av erage 8.3 percent at the end of March,

According to preliminary data, total capital at the 90 banks was 53.9 trillion yen (\$435.9 billioo) at the end of September, up from 52.38 trillion six months earlier, Unrealized profit on securities boldings accounted for 8.6 trillion yen of the capital at the end of September, down from 9.9 trillion year

Mr. Takahashi said the decline in unrealized profits was due to lower stock prices but was compensated for by banks' efforts to increase supplementary capital through other financial instruments. The 90 banks took on subordinated loans and othtrillion yen in April-September 1992, he said. (AFP, Reuters)

S&P Drops Top Rating Of Japan's Surplus On a Large Compiled by Our Stoff From Disputches TOKYO — Japan announced TOKYO — Japan announced TOKYO — Japan announced Wednesday another before increase TOKYO — Japan announced
Compiled by Our Staff From Disputcher
TOKYO — Japan announced Japan Bank Wednesday another hefty increase in its trade surplus with the rest of the world, a stiff reminder of one of the most stubborn problems Bill Clintoo will face as he takes cootrol TOKYO - Standard & Poor's

of U.S. trade policy. Asia Ltd. oo Wednesday downgrad-Japan's surplus on current aced the credit rating of Japan's Cen-tral Cooperative Bank for Agriculcount — the broadest measure of trade in goods and services - widture and Forestry, or Norinchukin, ened to \$12.05 billion in September the only Japanese bank that had from \$8.96 billion a year earlier, the retained the agency's top rating.
In cutting the bank's long-term Finance Ministry said. About 40 percent of Japan's trade is with the rating from triple-A to double-A-United States

"This is going to be a new ball game for the Japanese now that the Democrats are in power, said Paul Summerville, economist at Jardine Flemiog Securities Ltd. "The surplus is going to be near the top of

Clinton's trade agenda."
Despite years of hard bargaining under two Republican U.S. administrations, Japan's 1992 current-ac-

count surplus with all countries ap-pears likely to reach \$120 hillion. surpassing the previous record high of \$87 billion set in 1987. In the first six months of this year, the surplus widened to \$66.27 billion from \$51.10 billinn a year earlier. Just how Mr. Clinton and the Democrats will deal with the problem is causing worry in Tokyo busi-oess and trade circles, where some fear a Democrace administration will not hold to the principles of free

trade as firmly as the Republicans. "We hope the new U.S. administration will take a decisive attitude against protectionism to preserve e world free trade system." Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said io

the legislature. Perhaps doubly worrying for Mr. Miyazawa is the trade surplus with United States, Tokyo's most outspoken trade partner. The bilat-

Komatsu Profit Drops

TOKYO - Komatsu Ltd. said Wednesday that its current profit

dived 40.9 percent, to 12.01 billion yen (\$100 million), in the six months to Sept. 30 from the like 1991 period.

The world's biggest manufacturer of building equipment after Caterpillar of the United States said sales dropped 13.9 percent to

260 billion yen, citing lower sales of mainstay products in both its domestic and foreign markets.

Both figures were in line with Komatsu's forecasts and although

the company left its profit projection for the full year unchanged at

27 billion yen, its sales estimate was trimmed from 560 billion yen to

During the first half, revenue from construction machinery de-clined 13.6 percent to 201 billion yen, led by reduced sales in Japan, Industrial-machinery sales plunged 31.9 percent to 29 billion yen,

but sales of other products grew 11.6 percent to 30 billioo yen.

recently, but now appears set to grow about 20 percent this year, some economists say.

At least one analyst believed the president-elect's approach with Japan would not be ton hard-line in practice. "Clinton's going to talk tough but check his punches," said John Lilley, senior analyst at MMS

International. But the Clinton administration will probably tell Japan it should do even more to boost domestic growth and demand, analysts said.

"Obviously, applying pressure on Japan to take further steps to stimulate growth is one step" Mr. Clinton can take, said Peter Morgan, economist for the Tokyo branch of Merrill Lynch Securities. Another option open to the Clinton administration is to encourage the yen to appreciate against the dollar, making Japanese exports

more expensive. Beyond such measures, econo mists say there is little the United States can do without provoking a trade war with Japan.

The increase in September's surplus came in large part from growth in the merchandise trade compo-nent of the current account, which widened to a record high in September, of \$13.58 billion, from \$10.85 billion a year ago. Exports in the month climbed to \$30.82 billion from \$26.96 million a year ago, while imports edged up stightly to \$17.24 billion from \$16.11 billion.

Mineko Sasaki-Smith, economist nt Credit Suisse, said the export figure could grow even faster in the future because Mr. Clinton is expected to prime the U.S. economy with new fiscal measures, pumping up its demand for imported goods. including those from Japan.
(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Asia Tokyo Hong Kong Nikkei 225 Straits Times Hang Seng **550G** -15000 . 12500 j j A S O N 1992 1200 J. JA SON Wednesday Prev. Change +2 06 8.325.37 6,197.44 Hong Kong Hand Seno 1,405.87 Singapore ... Straits Times 1,421.46 1,412.80 +1.30 1,431.10 Nikkei 225 Closed 17,065.20 +0.86 653.07 Kuala Lumpur Composite 942.08 +1.57 956.87 +2.23 605.52 Composite Stock 619.00 -1.51 Weighted Price 3,506.05 3,559.66 +0.74 1 352 52 1.362.57 Composite 305.30 · Stock-index +0.62 1:372.20 1.380.75 +0.69 1,308.50 National Index

Very briefly:

China Airlines, Taiwan's flag carrier, bought the 33 percent stake of Mandarin Airlines it did not already own, paying Koos Development Group of Taiwan a price that a local newspaper put at more than 600 million dollars (\$23.6 million).

• Isuzu Motors Ltd's parent-company operating profit may be 200 million to 300 million yen (\$1.6 million to \$2.5 million) in the second half of the business year that ends Oct. 31, the 37.4 percent-owned unit of General Motors Corp. said.

• Taiwan's trade surplus shrank to \$1.02 billion in October, down 11.5 percent from a year earlier; exports rose 6.3 percent to \$7.07 hillion nn strong sales to China through Hong Kong, but imports climbed even more, 10 percent to \$6.05 billion.

Evergreen Marine Corp., the big container shipping company, is considering what an official of the Taiwan company called "a buge

project" in Indonesia's Batam Island industrial development zone. Baskin-Robbins, part of Allied-Lyons PLC's retailing sector, signed a 50-50 joint-venture deal to build an ice-cream manufacturing plant outside Bangkok; the local partner is Central Department Store Ltd.

Bayer Considers Taiwan Plant

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TAIPEI - The German chemical concern Bayer AG may invest \$400 milioo in Taiwan to build a factory making synthetic polymers, the company's Taiwan subsidiary said on Wednesday.

Bayer is searching for land to build the plant and will proceed with the project if it can obtain adequate tax incentives and other support from the Taiwan government, said Wu Hai-ping, an official of Bayer Taiwan Ltd.

Annual production capacity of the plant would be about 30,000 tons, with 30 percent to be exported, Mrs. Wu said. Synthetic polymers are used in the production of a wide range of consumer and industrial goods. Bayer Taiwan currently has no factories in Taiwan and markets the group's chemical products; she said.

The investment would be ooe of the largest foreign projects in Taiwan in recent years, an official of the Investment Commission said.

Asian Markets Hail U.S. Victor shadowing the U.S. election results. to close at 1.431.1, up 18.3 points But the Nikkei average ended on the day. TOKYO - Most Asian markets "It's sheer relief that the elec-

climbed Wednesday on news that 211.84 points, or 1.3 percent, high-Bill Clinton had clinched the U.S. er at 17,065.20,

Hong Kong stocks fell initially on concern that the new U.S. ad- stock market right away," said a ministration would take a tougher line on China over trade and human-rights issues, but prices rebounded strongly in late trading.

Clinton is going to pump-prime the U.S. economy, and that means consumer-products exports from the region should be given a boost." said Chris Malpass, sales director at Peregrine Brokerage.

The Hang Seng index gained 127,93 points, or 2.1 percent, tu

Fears that Mr. Clinton could take a more confrontational stance than President George Bush with China and in the process damage Hong Kong's economy have to a large extent dissipated, analysts said.

Tokyo's benchmark Nikkei 225 average decliced in morning trad-

Wednesday's Closing

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"A new U.S. president isn't go-

ing to directly affect the Tokyo Traders hope

American pump-

Japanese broker, "The best we can hope for is that Wall Street takes

Brokers said that while a Clinton White House may be a bit more protectionist, no big change in U.S.

policy toward Japan was seen. Australian shares surged in the

priming will have chief analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Seoul. ripple effects. or eveo cancel the North American

and that Tokyo can tag along."

TRANSCOMENT DESCRIPTION OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTI

rea might be able to export more to this chance to set a new direction,

the United States, Mr. Marvin said. Prices in India, Singapore and Manila rose as well. The exception was Taiwan. where the highly speculative mar-ket declined on the view that a Clinton win would be bad for U.S. last hour of trading, with the All fell 53.61 points, or 1.5 percent, to Ordinaries index rising 1.3 percent 3.506.05. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

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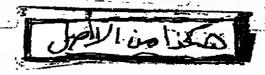
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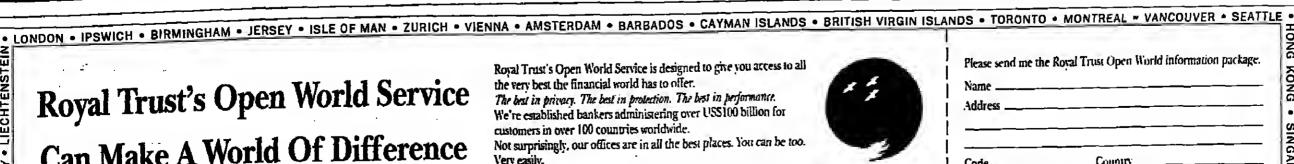
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Of L.A. Is **NL** Rookie Of the Year

The Associated Press NEW YORK - Eric Karros, who nearly played his way out of the Los Angeles Dodgers organiza-tion, was selected the National League Rookie of the Year.

was chosen first on 22 of the 24 ballots on Tuesday and received with points overall from the Baseball Writers Association of Americal Control of American Mosses ca. Montreal outfielder Moises
¡Alou was the runner-up with 30
points, followed by Pittsburgh
knuckleballer Tim Wakefield with
two first-place votes and 29 points.

E Karros hit .257 with 20 homers and 88 RBls. His home run total was the highest by a Dodgers rookie since Greg Brock also hit 20 in
1983, and his RBIs surpassed Ron
Cey's Los Angeles rookie record of
80 set in 1973. Karros also led all nookies this season with 30 doubles.

"I wasn't surprised but I'm defimitely happy," Karros sale via a conference call from Japan where he is on tour with other major leaguers. "It's been something that's been talked about the last few months and it's finally done. It re-flects the season I had, but I'd exchange it for our club to have been

Karros's spot on the team was not sure entering spring training. "We talked about sending him ni gut." Dodgers manager Tommy decided to keep him because he worked so hard in spring training that he deserved to come with us."

tile After getting one hit in 14 at-bats for the Dodgers at the end of the 1991 season, Karros went to winter ball in Caracas, Venezuela, instead of completing the 16 credits left on -- his economics degree at UCLA. It almost backfired.

Karros hit .113 with six RBIs and no extra-base hits in Venezuela and was released three weeks later by manager Phil Regan.

Lin Karros regained the Dodgers'
-1-faith during spring training, going
1-20 for 54 with 11 RBIs. It earned him the first base job, and he be-lieves his winter ball experience

"a was a critical factor.
"Tommy told me I was going to
"stick on the club," Karros said.
"About the middle of May, I ." thought I had a pretty good chance

of staying up."

The Dodgers finished 63-99 in the NL West this season.

"I had a lot of opportunities hitting fourth without Darryl Strawberry and Eric Davis in the lineup," one-run ball games. You put Dar-ryl Strawberry and Eric Davis in the lineup and it would have made

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Karros is the 12th Dodger to win Rookie of the Year honors, joining Jackie Robinson (1947), Don Newcombe (1949), Joe Black (1952), Jim Gilliam (1953), Frank Howard (1960), Jim Lefebvre (1965), Ted Sizemore (1969), Rick Sutcliffe (1979), Steve Howe (1980), Fernando Valenzuela (1981) and Steve Sax



First baseman Eric Karros on his award: "I'd exchange it for our club to have been in a pennant race."

NL Rookies of the Year

1947 — Jockle Robinson, Brooklyn 1948 — Alvin Dark, Boston 1949 — Don Newcombe, Brooklyn 1950 — Sam Jethroe, Boston 1951 — Willie Marys, New York 1952 — Joe Block, Brooklyn 1953 — Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn 1954 — Wolly Moon, St, Louis 1955 — Brit Virdon, St, Louis 1956 — Fronk Robinson, Cincinaati 1957 — Jock, Santord, Philodelphia

1973 — Gary Matthews, Son Franck 1974 — Bake McBride, 51, Louis 1975 — John Montefusco, San Franci. 1976 — Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, and

Stevet Howe, Los Angeles
 Fernando Valanzuela, Los Angeles
 Stevet Sox, Los Angeles
 Darryl Strawbarry, New York
 Dwight Gooden, New York
 Vince Colemon, St. Louis

1985 — Yince Colemon, St. Louis 1986 — Todd Worrell, St. Louis 1987 — Benito Santioso, Son Diego 1988 — Chris Sabu, Cincinati 1989 — Jarome Wolton, Chicago 1990 — Dava Justica, Allonia 1991 — Left Reposell, Houston

One player was selected as Major Leasun Rookle of the Year in 1947 and 1946. The policy of naming a player from each leasure was

USA Baseball Rejects Pros for '96 Olympics

NEW YORK - Robin Yount and Ozzie Smith could be beaded for the Olympics in Atlanta in 1996, but such younger stars as Barry' Bonds and Ken Griffey Jr. are unlikely to get the same chance to

These foul lines have been drawn by USA Baseball, the sport's U.S. governing body, which has endorsed a plan that would reinstate retired professionals for the Olympics, but would not include any active major leaguers.

"We could use some maturity on the team," said Richard Case, the executive director of USA Baseball. "But we have not been in favor of a 'Dream Team.'

The concept of a baseball Dream Team, similar to the all-star squad fielded by the United States in basketball at the Barcelona Olympics, probably received a fatal blow two weeks ago in Los Angeles. There, a blue-ribbon committee that included 10 members of the International Baseball Association decided to reject the use of

active major leaguers.

USA Baseball officials will meet with major-league officials this They hope the proposal will be approved at an executive committee

"We expect some resistance from the Asians." Case said. "They prefer simply taking their industrial-league players."

Case said the plan could still be changed, if there are other suggestions in the New York meeting or if the association rejects the idea of restoring the Olympic eligibility of former pros.

■ U.S. Squad Held to 0-0 Tie in Japan

Roger Clemens of the Boston Red Sox allowed three hits and struck out 10 in seven innings on Wednesday as a team of major leaguers played to a scoreless tie with the Japan All-Stars, The Associated Press reported from Osaka, Japan

Extra innings are prohibited by rules of the U.S. team's tour.

For Magic, No Rancor Over Remarks

By Tom Friend

LOS ANGELES - Magic Johnson has told his friends that he harbors no bad feelings toward Karl Malone and other players who recently went public with their fear that playing against Johnson could pose a danger to them.

Some players on the Los Angeles Lakers said, however, that they were still confounded by Malone's comments in The New York Times on Sunday. Malone said he felt un-comfortable playing against Johnson, who carries the virus that causes AIDS, because gashes are often opened on the court.

Johnson's agent, Lon Rosen said Tuesday: "Earvin's never been that close to Karl, but he's not mad at Karl Malone, either. I know so. He told me. He does not feel betrayed. He just feels sad for these people. If be felt betrayed, he would attack them. He knows they simply need to learn more about the

Laker center Vlade Divac, however, found Malone's statements contradictory, considering that Malone played with Johnson during the Olympics in Barcelona.

What is this talk from Malone?" Divac said. "He was happy to play with him, but not against him? I am not scared playing with Magic. My wife was not scared. I think that's

Johnson, who retired from basketball Monday, citing continuing controversies surrounding his condition, was again unavailable for comment Tuesday.

Rosen explained: "He is not hiding out. He will be out talking again soon. Yeah, it's strange he wasn't at Monday's press confer-ence, but the other strange thing is he's been attacked lately for saying too much, for answering the accusations that he was gay. And now he decides not to speak, and he gets beaten for that, too."

There were other indications Tuesday that the negative statements from Malone and other players were the impetus for Johnson's retirement. For instance, Johnson had said on Oct. 23: "If other players feel their life is in jeopardy, they should say something. They should just say something. It's stupid for them to hold it back."

Malone said something.
"The thing is, Karl's an intelligent man,"
Rosen said. "He's no dummy. Earvin respects
him for saying what he did; it's just, as I said,
Karl needs to become educated on the disease. He and Karl didn't hang out much
during the Olympics. Michael Jordan was the closest to Earvin by far. Karl was just kind of an acquamtance.

According to Rosen, Johnson was up early Tuesday to vote for Bill Clinton in the presi-dential election and then had a "routine" day.

"He worked out for only two hours, after working out yesterday for three," Rosen said. "He's in great spirits. His family's happy. It's almost like a burden's off. He's not Magic anymore. He's back to being Earner He's back to be Back to being Earner He's back to be vin. He's Magic when he plays ball, but now

he's good of Earvin." Iohnson is determined to be finished with professional basketball. He has told Rosen he will decline to play in this season's All-Star

Game should fans vote him onto the roster. Johnson's name is on the All-Star ballot but Rosen said, "He promises the All-Star Game is out and fans should vote for some-

solid. His newer deals — with Skybox Trading Cards, Upper Deck Authenticated and Miller Brewins Co Miller Brewing Co. — remain unaffected by his retirement, according to Rosen.

Johnson has also made strides toward mending his strained relationship with De-troit Pistons guard Isiah Thomas. Rosen said that Thomas with a strained and the that Thomas, who reportedly suggested that Johnson was a homosexual, spoke "an hour

and a half" with Johnson over the weekend.

"Earvin said it was a real good talk," Rosen said. "It was never they were enemies Whether Isiah said those things or not, their friendship had changed over the years, but Earvin said it was a good conversation."

Cowboys Call the Tune in NFL

Dominant at 7-1, Team Is Suddenly Solid on All Fronts

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service
IRVING, Texas — All over the town, they're talkin' or singin' about their darlin' Dallas Cow-

On the radio, a snappy new country-and-western tune ends with the lyrie "everybody's rockin' to the Cowboys' beat." At the airport one recent morning, a ticket agent was heard to tell passengers "welcome to Flight 288 to Chicago with continuing service to Philadelphia — and speaking of Philadelphia, how bout those Cowboys?"

How about 7-1, the best record in the National Football League and a two-game lead over the Washington Redskins and Phila-delphia Eagles, both 5-3, in the NFC East? No wonder Nate Newton, the veteran offensive lineman, came dancing up the runway leading to the Texas Stadium locker room on Sunday and declared, "We're halfway there," after Dallas's convincing 20-10 victory over

staying focused and one week at a who's performed at every level."

"I don't know who's better," said wide receiver Kelvin Martin. "I can't say anyone. We're certainly on the same level as anyone cise -Washington, San Fran, Buffalo and Miami. We're just as good as those clubs. In Coach Himmy Johnson's

fourth season, Dallas has few flaws, save for an inconsistent rookie freeagent kicker, Lin Elliott, who was booed when he missed kicks of 42 and 38 yards in the first half against

the Eagles. But their balanced, starstudded offense and a mostly anonymous defense that is ranked No. 1 overall in the league, are playing superb football. Barring serious injuries, there's little reason to doubt

The offense is built around a massive line that is opening luge holes for third-year running back Emmitt Smith. Smith, who gained 163 yards rushing on 30 hrusing forays into the fearsome Eagles' defense Sunday, is the league's top rusher with 896 yards. Listed at 5foot-9 and 209 pounds (1.75 meters and 95 kilograms), Smith hits boles in a microsecond and has plenty of power to break tackles. In games when he has had 20 or more carries, the Cowboys are 22-0. When he goes over 100 yards, they are 15-1.

"Emmitt wants the ball that much," Jerry Jones, the team's owner and general manager, said when asked if he was concerned about wearing Smith down. "If you don't give it to him, he's a disappointed Emmitt. He has a career Still, in this topsy-turvy NFL season, when little is running-toform, most of the Cowboys are publicly taking the has a career history going back to junior high school of getting the ball and producing. When you're drafting a player, you always ask have they ducing. When you're drafting a player, you always ask have they done it consistently. Emmitt Smith publicly taking the cautious ap-proach, lots of standard talk about is a shining example of someone

> The Cowboys also are loaded with receivers. Martin had 7 catches for 83 yards and a dazzling 22-yard touchdown, yet can't crack the starting lineup of game-breaker Michael Irvin and the tricky Alvin Harper.

Quarterback Troy Aikman also is living up to the potential many foresaw when he was the first player selected in the 1989 draft. He has also thrived in an offense installed by Norv Turner, in his second year as offensive coordinator.

believe the difference-maker all year has been Troy Aikman. He had his best day as a quarterback for the Dallas Cowboys on Sunday, and he's got a real grasp of this

On defense, the Cowboys have quietly built impressive statistics. They held the Eagles to 190 yards in total offense, harassed Randali Cunningham into his first benching since 1990 and now have a three-week streak of 19 straight thirddown plays without a first down allowed. They've also given up only 33 points in their last four games.

"We've been together for awhile and we know what it takes to win." said linebacker Ken Norton Jr.
"Everyone is coming off the ball, and we honestly feel like no one can block us. The confidence factor is important, and we get more of that every week. The pieces of the puzzle are coming together." The pieces could stay together

for a long time. Dallas is the yourgest team in the NFL; there are 7, rookies, and 26 of the 47 players active against the Eagles have four years experience or less. "What Ididn't anticipate in 1989 when we were in our 'revolving-door' period kind of mix we have now," Jones said. "And because we played so many people the last few years, we've got a lot of guys who can play, and we've got fresh legs in there all the time.

"Our goal was always to be competitive as quickly as we could without sacrificing the future. We did not have a three-year plan or a four-year plan, but we knew we couldn't have a five-year or a 10year plan. I'm just so very pleased the way it's coming together.

Page Wins Minnesota Court Seat

The Associated Press MINNEAPOLIS — Four lears after his induction into the Pro Football Hall of Fame, Alan Page will be inducted into another elite group in an altogether different arena.

Page, an assistant attorney eneral, made history on Tuesday by winning a seat on the Minnesota Supreme Court, becoming the first black to sit on an appellate court in the

He won easily over the Hen-nepin County prosecutor, Ke-vin Johnson, in an election forced by Page's own legal challenge. It was the first race since 1966 for an open seat on the seven-member court.

A defensive terror in his football days, Page won a rep-utation for his fierceness and drive with the Minnesota Vikings and Chicago Bears. He played in nine straight Pro Bowl games, from 1968 to 1976, and was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1988. Hall of Fame in 1988.

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Page forced the open seat by Carlson extended Associate Justice Lawrence Yetka's term for 22 months. A panel of judges ruled that the governor's term extension authority did not apply in Yetka's case. Johnson used Page's football background as the basis of his campaign by accusing him of trading on his sports renown. Page responded with a list

of his nonathletic accomplishments, including 13 years as a

DENNIS THE MENACE



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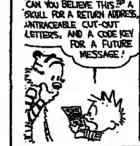




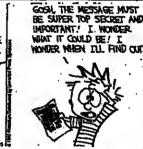




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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1992 SPORTS SOCCEF

Titlist Bremen **And Monaco Are Eliminated**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Werder Bremen, the European Cap Winners' Cup holder, and AS Monaco, last year's losing finalist both were eliminated from the soccer competition in second-round action Wednesday.

Sparta Prague, which reached the semifinal stage of the Champions' Cup last season, eliminated Werder Bremen with a 1-0 victory Leading 3-2 from a victory in

Bremen, Sparta put the game out of

CUP WINNERS' CUP reach by scoring after only seven

minutes of the second leg through Horst Siegi. Olympiakos of Piraeus held Mo-

naco to a goal-less tie at home to advance after a 1-0 victory on the road two weeks ago.
Siegl escaped Bremen's defense early in the match to send the ball

Following a surprise 3-2 victory by Sparta in the first leg. Werder put the home side under pressure from the beginning, but its offensive stereotype yielded no results. Olympiakos 6 Monaco 6: In Pi-

raeus, Greece, Olympiakos advanced to the next round on a 1-0 aggregate. Monaco twice hit the A goal down from the first-leg match in Monaco, the visitors launched repeated attacks from the start, but they were unable to pene-

trate Olympiakos's defense. In the 33d minute, Monaco came In the 33d minute, Monaco came minutes for a second yellow card close to leveling the overall score offense and Dutch defender Rene when Jerome Gnacko received a perfect pass from Christian Perez in front of the Greek goal mouth, but he shot wide. Five mimites later, Perez himself lost another opportunity when his header on a center from Claude Puel cruised on aggregate for the quarterfinals over Giorgos Mirtsos's crossbar.

Playing before a capacity crowd of 35,000 people at the Karaiskakis away leg 4-2 and had raced to a 2-0 stadium. Olympiakos went on the lead by halftime with goals from artack in the second half.

other stunning save on a similar shot by Nikos Tsiantakis in the 61st

The French players dominated the rest of the game as Olympiakos fell back to preserve the first-leg

Steams Bucharest 2, Aarlus 1: In Bucharest, the home team, which won the Champions' Cup in 1986, advanced thanks to a a last-minute goal against Aarhus of Denmark. The Romanian club scraped through on away goals after draw-

ing 4-4 on aggregate.

Defender Cornel Cristeson had raised the fans' hopes nine minutes from time with the equalizer. Tor-ben Christensen had scored for the Danes in the 10th minute. And then as time ran out Ion

Viadoiu saved the day when he picked up a cross from Iulian Filipescu and rifled the ball home. Atletico Madrid 0, Trabzonspor

0: In Madrid, the Spanish side eliminated the Turks, advancing 2between the legs of goalie Oliver 0 on aggregate.

Reck from the right corner of the Atletico controlled play in the

first half but seemed content to play defensively and protect its two-goal advantage from the first game two weeks ago.
Feyenoord Rotterdam 4, Lucerne 1: FC Lucerne of Switzerland fin-

ished their match against Feyenoord Rotterdam with only nine players. They lost 4-1 on the night and 4-2 on aggregate and could have had goelkeeper Best Mutter sent off, too, for felling Obiku in the box in the 83d minute.

The referee, who awarded s pen-alty for that foul, had earlier sent off Dane Brian Bertelsen after 50 van Eck 20 minutes later for the Same reason. Admira Wien 4, FC Antwerp 3;

FC Antwerp gave away four goals to Admira Wien in the second half but hit back in extra time to qualify despite their loss.

Antwerp had already won the Alex Czerniatynski in the 22d min-In the 46th minute, goaltender are and Cois Severeyns seconds be-Jean-Luc Ettori made a spectacular fore the half time whistle. Admira save after a powerful shot from turned a seemingly hopeless situathree meters by Yiotis Tsaloubidis, tion into a thrilling finale

The French goalkeeper made an-



Frankfurt's Manfred Binz, right, and Galatasaray's Reinhard Stumpf airborne Tuesday in Istanbul.

Boksic's 2 Goals Boost Marseille Into Semifinals

Olympique Marseille qualified for the semifinal pool in the European Champions' Cup on Wednesday, when two goals from the Croatian forward Alen Boksie gave them a 2-0 victory over Dinamo Bucharest in Marseille.

It was an important victory for the French champions, who were

CHAMPIONS' CUP

lucky to come away from the first leg in Bucharest with a 0-0 draw. The team's owner, Bernard Taelimination before the mini-league semi-final stage would cost the club \$5 million in lost receipts.

Boksic, one of the new additions this season to replace the superstar Jean-Pierre Papin after he was traded to AC Milan, netted a header in the 32d minute and scored again in the 68th minute off a pass from Rudi Völler to push Marseille into the round-robin phase.

The four-time defending cham-pion of the French league was knocked out at this stage last year by Sparta Prague after reaching the final the year before. It lost the 1990-91 final in Benfica of Portu-

It was Marseille's 12th straight victory at home in Champions' Cup play, dating back in 1989.

CSKA Moscow 3, Barcelona 2: CSKA Moscow scored two secondhalf goals in the span of four minutes en route to a victory over FC Barcelona, eliminating the defending European Cup champions in a from inside the penalty area. second-round, second-leg match, CSKA won 4-3 on aggregate.

With Barcelona leading 2-1 at the half, CSKA Moscow tied the match 2-2 - on what turned out to ed the match hoping their team, be the deciding goal — on a header could qualify after losing only 1-0 in the 56th minute from Dennis Mashkarin. The Moscow side then shocked a

partisan home crowd just four minutes later and took a 3-2 lead when Dimitri Korsakov scored on a sixmeter shot from in front of the net off a well-placed crossing pass.

Announcers on Spanish televi-

sion called the loss "one of the saddest" in the history of the club. IFK Goteborg 3, Lech Poznan 0: In Poznan, Poland, IFK Goteborg

advanced to the semifinals with a score aggregate of 4-0-after their second-leg victory.

The Striker Johnny Ekstroem opened the score in the 27th minute, driving the ball home from

close range after the goalkeeper Kazimierz Sidorczuk failed in control a powerful shot from Stefan

In a knockout for Lech, the defender Mikael Nilsson outsprinted the Polish defenders in the 47th minute and scored the second goal

The midfielder Hakan Mild scored the final goal in the 83d minute for the Swedish team. " About 28,000 Polish fans attend-

in the first-leg game in Goteborg. Austria Vienna 3, Club Brugge 1: In Vienna, the home side's three goals were not enough to ensure a qualification for the semifinals. With the aggregate tied 3-3, Brugge advanced on the away-goals rule.

AC Milan 4. Slovan 0: Four-time Champions Cup winner AC Milan slammed four goals on Slovan Bra-tislava and sailed into the semifinal

The Italian league champion, scoring two goals in each half at the San Siro stadium, qualified for the round-robin semifinals on a 5-0 ag-

gregate score. PSV Eindhoven 3, AEK Athens Controversial Brazilian striker Romario hit a hat trick as PSV Eindhoven of the Netherlands trounced AEK Athens 3-0 in the European Cup to go through 3-1-on

Romario, banned after falling out with PSV trainer Hans Westerhof at the start of the season and omitted from the starting line-up in the first leg in Athens, scored in the

fourth, 50th and 34th minutes. (AFP, AP, Reuters) Glasgow Rangers 2, Leeds 1: Goals by Mark Hateley and Ally McCoist gave Glasgow Rangers their victory at Leeds as the Scot- cantish team romped into the last eight arks on a 4-2 aggregate score and won 1 the the unofficial "British Champion- 968,

■ American Joins Cologne Cobi Jones, a member of the sized U.S. Olympic soccer team in Barcessing.

lona this summer, has signed with val-FC Cologne, the struggling German first-division club said rajor Wednesday. The Associated Press ared reported.

become a star in his first Bundes- posliga season with FC Saarbrücken.

Galatasary Holds Off Eintracht Frankfurt, 1-0

Ugur Tutuneker put Galatasaray into the third round of European soccer's UEFA Cup on Wednesday with a fifth-minute shot past the surprised Eintracht Frankfurt goalkeep-Ulrich Stein, after the German defense failed to clear the ball. The Turkish side won

Galatasaray dominated the first half with frequent counter attacks and shots on goal. Eintracht improved in the second half, but failed to dent Galatasary's stubborn defense.

The Italian referee, Bairetto Pierluigi, showed yellow cards to Muhammet Altintas of Galatasaray and Axel Kruse of Eintracht in an otherwise orderly match. The Turks's goalkeeper, Hayrettin Demirbas, made two outstanding saves from Frankfurt's Ghanaian striker Anthony Ye-

boah. Hayrettin, gosikeeper for Turkey's na-tional side, dived at Yeboah's feet and then

Signa Olomouc 7, Fenerbahce Istanbul In Prague, Sigma Olomouc advanced to the next round, jumping to a quick lead with goals by Roman Hanns in the 9th, Milan

turned a shot round the post.

Kerbr in the 12th and Jiri Barborik in the then lost, but still advanced on 7-5 aggregate.

Fenerbahce's Aykuet scored the only goal by the Turkish side in the 38th minute, but failed in stop Sigma's onslaught. Jan Marosi in the 51st minute increased Sigma's lead to 4-1, followed by goals from

UEFA CUP

Robert Fiala in the 76th, Jiri Vadura in the 80th and again Hanus in the 90th minute. Sigma lost the first leg in Istanbul 0-1. Auxerre 2, Copenhagen 0: In Copenhagen, the French side beat the Danish league leaders, advancing oon a 7-0 aggregate.

The victory takes Auxerre's total to 15 goals in four European outings this season. The French international Christophe Cocard opened the scoring with a 64th minute shot from the right after he had beaten three defenders. Then the defender Thierry Bonaair added a second goal two minutes from

the end with a 20-meter shot. Torpedo Moscow 3, Real Madrid 2: In Moscow, Real Madrid, reduced to 10 men shortly before the final whistle, led twice and

Kaiserslautern twice hit back from behind Defender Manuel Sanchis was sent off in the 86th minute for his second bad foul of the match

Midfielder Michel, who scored both the

Spanish team's goals, put Real ahead in the sixth minute when he flicked home a rightwing cross from close range. Anderlecht Belgium 3, Dinamo Kiev 0: Anderlecht Belgium defeated Dinamo Kiev in Moscow and advanced to the next round

after winning the first leg 4-2. The visiting Belgian team concentrated its attention on defense, give up the center of the field to the Ukrainians in the game

played in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev. Benfica 1, Hungary Vac 0: In Budapest, the Portuguese side advanced to the final 16 with a with a two-game aggregate of 6-1. The game before 3,000 lans was generally

uneventful, as each side cautiously explored its opponent's skills. It livened up only in the 13th minute, when Benfica's Hans Schwarz scored on a

penalty kick, aided by the slow reaction of Vac's goalkeeper, Janos Koszta. Kaiserslautern 2, Sheffield Wednesday 2:

Wednesday to force a 2-2 tie with Sheffield Wednesday and advance in the third round a 5-3 aggregate score. Paris SG 0, Napoli 0: Paris St. Germain and Napoli of Italy played to a draw in Paris

but the French club advanced overall after nning the first leg 2-0.

■ Giannini Gets 2-Game Ban

Giuseppe Giannini, captain of the AS Roma soccer team, was banned on Wednesday for the next two Italian league matches, hurting his chances of a recall to the national side for the coming World Cup qualifier against Scotland. Revters reported from

The ban, imposed by the league disciplinary committee, follows Giannin's red card for a bad foul in Roma's 3-2 bome defeat by Brescia last weekend. He will miss his team's trip to Fiorentina this weekend and the bome game with Ancona on Nov. 22.

Giannini, capped 47 times by Italy, has not played for his country since Arrigo Sacchi took over as coach a year ago.

Jones, a 22-year-old striker, was stra-recommended to Cologne by his re to compatriot Eric Wynalda, who has nton

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TUESDAY'S RESULTS Wisburgh Doslets (1),Tocchet (8),Shots on youl: New York (on Borrooso) 4-12-3--19, Pitisburgh (on Fitzpotrick) 8-4-5--19.

Weshington 2); Jones (1), MocCorrusi (4), Bondra (11), Weshington Cote (2), Shots on soal: Chicago (on Hrivnek) 8-11-8-27, Weshington (on Belfour, Wolfe) 10-5-10-25, Guebec 1 1 1 6-3 Young (4), Sokic (10) 2; Jonesona C1, Kyarnos (4), Zolopeks (2), Shots on soal: Guebec (on Berke) 9-10-10-5-34, Harriora (on Hexilai) 15-9-1-34, Sk. Lonis 1 2-4 Young Aby (1), Koroley (2), Maleim (1), Borons (4), Dijkanio (3), Bersevin (2), Creistino (2), Colo (3), Konlos (13) 2. Seek on soal: St. Lonis (an Johnson) 15-17-10-42.

ph. Herbert))5-17-10--42.

BASESALL

Free Agents List

The 4t players who have filed for the open-cy. Players with six or more secured and ve-league service whose contracts have expired and who are not bound by repealer fields restrictions stay file for five agency strough Sueday (a-filed conditionally pending club decision on 1993 option; y-under suppension):

AMERICAN LEASUE

SALTIMORE (3)—Pot Clements, the; Storm
Dorfs, rine; Creig Lefferts, the.
BOSTON (1)—Billy Motcher, et.
CALIFORNIA (3)—Rights Brooks, et; Mixe
Fitzgerald, c; Kom Oberidell, 3b.
CHICAGO (1)—Charle House, rine. CLEVELAND (2) - x-Brook Jocoby, 36; Ju-

DETROIT (3) — Dave Bergmon, ib; Frank Tonono, stor Los Writeker, 2b, KANSAS CITY (2) — Jim Elapyreich, ef;

NEW YORK (3) — Tim Burke, rip; Mel Holl, of; y-Poscuol Perez, rip.
OAKLAND (3) — Rick Honeycutt, the) Mike Moore, rip; Willie Wilson, of.
SEATTLE (1) — Lance Parrigh, c.
TEXAS (1) — Edwin Nurez, rip.
TORONTO (4) — Jee Carler, of; David Cone, rip; Condy Moklanado, of; Dave Winfield, of.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ATLANTA (3) — MIKe Bletecki, rbp; Alejon-dro Pasa. rbp; Jeff Reprido, rbp. HOUSTON (1) — XPate incovigila. of LOS ANGELES (2) - John Condelorio, litp: MONTREAL (1) — Bill Krueger, the.

NEW YORK (5) — Kevin Base, of: Daryl
Baston, of: Lee Guetterman, The; Barry
Jones, rho; Willie Randolph, 2b.

PITTSBURGH (2) - Downy Cox, the: Gary ST. LOUIS (2) - Bryn Smith the: Ozzle

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Leconte Haunts Sampras Yet Again

By Ian Thomsen

International Herald Tribune PARIS - Pete Sampras looked Wednesday as if he were sleepwalking. No doubt he felt haunted. Once again, Henri Leconte was across the net, howling and shriek-ing, once more, Sampras was sur-rounded by thousands of derisive Frenchmen. Like the worst of dreams, he could not snap himself awake - not until Leconte had vanquished him, 6-3, 7-5, in the

"I don't think I really deserve to be No. 1 at the end of the year," he said. "I didn't win a Grand Slam and I think the No. I ought in win

Slam. 1 don't think it would look right if 1 came out No. 1." Sampras had advanced to the finals in four of his previous five

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 14)

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tournaments, winning in Cincin-nati, Indianapolis and two weeks ago in Lyon, where it was thought he bad exorcised himself of his French demons, He recently passed Stefan Edberg to become No. 2.

"It did not help my chances to-day," Sampras said. "It's not going to happen this year. Hopefully I'll

At least he's aware of his weak-

ness. "It seemed like I've a hard time playing lefthanders, especially

from France," he said. Last weekend he lost a semifinal in Stockholm to Guy Forget. Wednesday, he was batted around by No. 74 Leconte, who had done little in the five months since advancing to the French Open semifi-

Sampras knew what he was get-ting into. Leconte — as well as Forget — had battered him in the 1991 Davis Cup final in Lyon.

No. 2 Sampras might have had of overtaking Jim Courier as ATP No. 1. But it's all for the best, he said. hand pass to lose his serve in deuce. Leconte won the set with an ace.

Leconte then broke him in go up close to winning a Slams. I came winners as if playing air guitar, close to winning a Slam, but I think Leconte nonetheless was beaten out of two match points by gutsy Slams. I don't think it around from Slams. 6-5 in the second set. Celebrating out of two match points by gutsy Sampras passes. But then a Sam-pras backhand down the line floated wide, and Leconte was onto the third round against Wally Masur.

"If I played Henri anywhere else but France, 1 think his level of tennis would not be as good," Sam-

Later, in what might be his last match against the retirement-bound John McEnroe, No. 9 Boris Becker beat the American, 6-4, 6-4. No. 8 Andre Agassi, despite a

supportive crowd, was upset by No. 28 Brad Gilbert, 6-1, 6-2. ESCORTS & GUIDES "GENEVA & PARIS CONNECTION"

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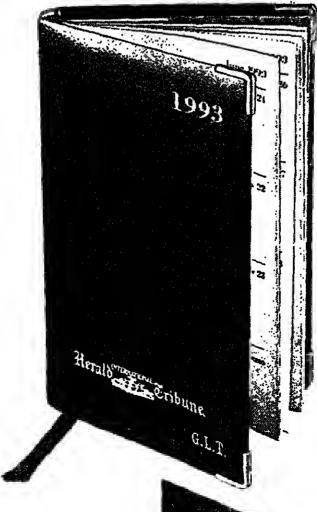
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Post-Election Trash

WASHINGTON — And so the election was over and there was nothing left to be done but dean up the mess.

Hilda and Zelda, the two cleaning women at Bush-Quayle beadquarters, were in tears. They were

taking George Bush's loss person-As Hilda dumped the trash into

a basket she said to Zelda, "What did they promise you if Bush was rc-elected?" Zelda replied,

They promised me secretary of defense. What did they say you

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Hilda said, Buchwald "They assured me that I would be ambassador to the Court of St. James's." Zelda cried, "It seems unfair that

we would lose to two Democrats so lacking in family values." "And traitors who would demonstrate against our country in a

foreign land. Here's a picture of Harry Truman. Should I throw it away?"
"I imagine so. He was a great

Republican, but our supporters never knew who he was." "Here are Clinton's mother's passport files. I imagine we dump them as well."

Search Halted On Saint-Exupéry

The Associated Press

DARIS - After two weeks of searching deep waters off the Riviera, experts hunting for the wreckage of Antoine de Saint-Exupery's plane say the mystery of his death during World War II is still

Officials of the French Institute for Manne Research said Wednesday that they were balting the radar and ultrasound search after combing more than 100 kilometers tabout 60 miles) of the Mediterranean off Nice.

Saint-Exupery, the author of The Little Prince, disappeared July 31, 1944, on a military reconnaissance flight from Corsica to the mainland. It is widely believed that he was downed by German antithem any more. Put them in the shredder with Al Gore's Ozone RoBy Esther B. Fein

if it were my child?

question of morals.

protect a child and whether obligations to

social justice should prevail over the bonds

"I never thought of this book as sus-

penseful, and I was shocked when the

reviews described it that way," said

Brown, during a recent book-tour stop in Philadelphia. To me the story is one of a

moral conundrum. I was intrigued by the

The story unfolds from the alternating perspectives of Ben, a sculptor, whose chapters are told in the first person; Caro-

the third person, and their daughter, Ju-

dith, whose chapters are also in the third

person. Jacob, the source of everyone

else's anxiety and trauma, is never re-

vealed alone. His voice is never heard from

within, only filtered through his family.

The more intimate tone of Ben's chap-

ters has led some people to presume that it

is his posicion that the author supports,

that faced with a similar crisis Brown

"People keep trying to get me to confess that I agree with either Carolyn or Ben,

but I can't do it and I tried so hard not to

favor either," she said. "The truth is that

you can never know how you would re-spond until something like this actually happens to your child. And I think that

you can probably only fully appreciate

how torn you could be over this if you have

your own children. Being a parent is such a

would have acted as he did.

a pediatrician, whose chapters are in

lodex." You forget how much paper a political campaign can produce."

Zelda was cutting up Bush-Quayle bumper stickers. "Where did we go wrong, Zel-

"We didn't play hardball, While the other side was making sleazy attacks on Quayle's IQ, we were sticking to the flag. Mom's apple pie and Millie. We wouldn't mudwrestle like Clinton did."

Zelda started mopping the floor, "There's a lot more trickle-down economics left over than I

Hilda said. "What got me mad was that they wouldn't let Gennifer Flowers join in the debates, and she could have settled the character issue once and for all - hers."

Zelda agreed as she dumped "Right to Bear Arms" stickers into the trash can. Then she broke into song. "Tax and spend, tax and spend — that's all the Democrats o is tax and spend." Hilda remarked. "You have a

nice voice. Hey look. Zelda, here is Vice President Quayle's campaign plan. He was supposed to have attacked Charlie Brown in Peanuts not Murphy Brown on TV. No wonder be got into so much trouble with the cultural elite. Should I throw it out?"

"Jim Baker gave orders to get rid of everything that could point to what a terrible campaign they

Hilda swept her hands across the desks. "Goodby. economic forecasts, Moscow speeches by Representative Dornan, right-to-life sound bites by Phyllis Schlafly and anti-feminist attacks by Pat Rob-

"Hilda, you would have made a wonderful first lady to the first lady," Zelda told ber friend, Hilda said, "Don't make me cry

again. I never asked for fiscal happiness for myself. I just wanted it for the American people,"
"You sound like Ross Perot, Hil-

da, why are you putting a lamp shade on your head? "I'm just pretending that Bush won and I'm at his inauguration ball and Pat Buchanan has just asked me to dance with him."

Forecast for Fnday through Sunday



complicated emotional balance. It's a set of emotions and responses that is like nothing else a person can know."

"Anyway. I hate novels as instruction." she added. "I wouldn't have answered the question even if I could have."

A murder trial in Houston, where she lives with her husband, Marvio Hoffman, and teaches writing at the University of Houston, inspired Brown's exploration of the parental bond. While spouses cannot be made to testify against spouses, parents do not enjoy the same privilege. In the case Brown followed, a 17-year-old boy was charged with murdering a young woman, and at one point both his parents refused

own family, the Reisers end up living in Houston, a place where they can be a family and not a headline. before has the public and Hollywood so embraced her work. The book flew onto

'It's unseemly

healthy after a

certain age to

know too much

about your own

Rosellen Brown.

adults and we're

They become

memories that

sometimes feel

like TV sound

bites of their

childhood.'

kids,' says

left with

and not terribly

remains on many. It is also a main selec-tion of the Literary Guild book club. "To my astonishment." Brown said. "I can't believe mine is the book that's going to to testify against him and were jailed on contempt charges.
"It was the idea that a parent would go

that far to protect a child that fascinated me," Brown said. "I asked myself whether I could build a story that gets us to that

Equally as disturbing to her as the cen-tral moral issue, she said, was the question of how well parents can ever know their children. Jacob is elusive not only to readers. He is a riddle to his parents, too, who cannot reconcile the boy they thought they knew, no matter how much he had become a typically angry and sullen teenager, with the confessed (to them, if not to the courts)

PEOPLE

New Mapplethorpe Flap. This Time in Britain

"This book is made up of midnight imaginings and terror," said Brown, the mother of two daughters, one recently married and one in college. "It's unseemly and not terribly healthy after a certain age to know too much about your own kids.

And yet you wonder, constantly, who they

are. Things happen and you don't know

about them. To me this book is about the

dirty trick of my kids growing up on me. They become adults and we're left with

sound bites of their childhood. It's a trage-

dy. The murder is just a plot, a device. This is in many ways a middle-age book, about arriving at this point where your children have lives that are really apart from

Other fragments of Brown's life are ele-

ments in "Before and After." The Reisers

are the only Jewish family in the fictional town of Hyland and when Jacob is

charged with murder, they start receiving anti-Semitic letters and telephone calls.

Brown, Hoffman and their daughters lived

for a while in a small New Hampshire town, the only Jewish family in place

where many people had never really known a Jew.
"We didn't have to face a lot of overt

anti-Semitism," Brown said. "But in the back of your mind, it's always there. My

husband asked the grocer after we moved

in whether the fact that we were Jews would be a problem. His answer was, No.

if nothing else happens."

At the end of the book, like Brown's

Brown has written several other critically acclaimed books, including "Civil Wars" and "Tender Mercies." But never

best-seller lists across the country and still

come if you don't return that little card."

And even before the manuscript was in

illevs. Tri-Star Pictures bought the film

rights for a movie to be directed by Barbet

"Reversal of Fortune" and "Single White

Female." The screenplay is being written by Ted Tally, who won an Academy

Award for his screenplay for "The Silence of the Lambs." And Meryl Streep has been

and Hollywood as escape routes," Brown said. They're usually about fantasies. It's

encouraging for me to think that people

are interested in this book because they,

might want to confront reality."

"Usually I think of the best-seller list

cast as Carolyo Reiser.

Schroeder, whose credits include "Barfly,"

Harrods of London has removed from its shelves a book of crotic photographs by the late American artist Robert Mapplethorpe after customers complained it was por-nography. The victoria and Albert Museum had already canceled plans for a charity reception on the publication of the book. Harrods said that about 10 customers had protested the Mapplethorpe book but that no one had complained about the store's seiling Madonas's book, "Sex," last month. At the V&A, a spokesman said, "We didn't wish to be associated with work that many people would find offensive and repugnant."

Prince Charles and Princess Diana got a break from each other Wednesday on the third day of their visit to South Korea. After pointedly ignoring each other on the first two days, their agenda fi-nally allowed them to spend much of the day apart. But the chill was still evident when they attended a service at the Anglican Cathedral, a reception for the British business community and a ballet performance. . . The British govern-ment has rejected demands from the Labor Party that Queen Elimbeth pay income tax. There has been growing sentiment among some Britons that the queen, one of the world's richest people, should pay income tax. Her private for-tune is a secret — estimates range from \$89 million to \$12 billion.

A timor removed from Andrey Hepburn's colon was cancerous but doctors are optimistic about her prospects for recovery. The 63-year-old actress is in fair condition at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles.

Believe it or not, plans are afoot to make a film of James Joyce's Finnegans Wake" with a cast including Martin Sheen and Martin Landau. The director, Amin Chandhri, said his effort would take only "elements" of Joyce's novel. "It's really a police thriller based in Pittsburgh," said Chaudhri.

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Western and central Europe will have a spell of mild weather Finday into the weekend. Landon and Pans will have dry weather with some sunshine Finday Into Sunday. Ran well continue to Sunday.

air will pour into Beiging and snow is a possibility Hong Kong will start the weekend warm. **BOOKS**

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DOCTOR CRIMINALE

By Malcolm Bradbury. 344 pages. \$22. Viking. Reviewed by Michael Dirda

M ALCOLM Bradhury is one of Britain's most notable literary figures — a fine satirical nov-elist ("The History Man." "Rates of Exchange"), co-founder of a celehrated writing course at the University of East Anglia, a prominent literary critic, a talk-show personality, and a leading figure on the international conference scene. About this last Bradbury himself epeats, in a humorous semi-autobiographical collection titled "Unsent Letters," the graffito he once noticed on his own campus: "What is the difference between God and

is everywhere, and Malcolm Bradbury is everywhere but here." In his new novel, a lively and

diverting, if slightly overemphatic, comedy of intellectual life, Bradbury borrows this very joke to describe the globe-trotting Bazlo Criminale, a legendary Central European philosopher and sleekly charismatic polymath who, in his youth, quarreled with Heidegger, disputed with Adorno, argued against Lukacs. By 1990, no important international symposium would be complete without a keynote address, an after-dinner speech or at the least a closing statement from Doctor Criminale. unquestionably "the Nietzsche of our long, dark, dying century." Such a romantic figure would

provide a splendid subject for an upscale British television documen-Malcolm Bradbury? Answer: God tary, and who better to write it than ly that all literature had been written hy the wrong people, of the wrong class, race and gender, for entirely

Soon after Francis Jay meets the almost too liberated filmmaker Ros. be finds himself on his way to the Continent to unearth the darker secrets of Doctor Criminale. In Vienna be encounters the well-fed Professor Otto Codicil, author of the standard work on Criminale. Finding Codicil bostile and even threatening Francis travels on to Budapest; there he looks up the onetime philosophy student Sandor Hollo, now a fixer, smuggler and con man.

Before long, Francis succumbs to

readers (for he tells our story), his The Changing Nineties: Writing Af-tutor "had proved to me conclusive-ter the Cold War." The conference is presided over by Massimo Monza, Professor of Obscure Signs at the University of Nemi (and almost certainly a close cousin to Umberto Eco). Set on an island in Lake Cano. the Villa Barolo is the Shangri-La of artist colonies.

Here, appropriately, Francis finally meets Doctor Criminale, and is utterly charmed by him. despite his mercurial ways and still mysterious past. What, for instance, did happen to Criminale's previous wives? Is the master currently having an affair? Who is the conspiratorial Cosima Bruckner? What about the philosopher's Swiss ac-counts? And how did he survive the the delectable lidiko Hazy, in whose years of Stalin and the Cold War?

Michael Dirda is a company he embarks for "the now Speculations about personal re- The Washington Post.

the hotshot young journalist Francis highly famed Barolo Coopress on sponsibility, the nature of history Jay? At the university, Jay instructs the topic of Literature and Power: and the possibility of a truly Euroand the possibility of a truly Euro pean community, a satiric look at intellectuals at play in the early '90s, an oblique plea for humanist standards, touches of quiet artistry and serious jokes - all these to eether make Malcolm Bradbury's Doctor Criminale" as enjoyable and intelligent an entertainment as one could ask for.

> The ultimate revelations about Criminale may prove something of a letdown, however, and the novel could well have used a little more bran and fiber: It feels light, its structure a little too siry. Nevertheless, it is beartening to see Bradbury return to a real novel after several minor efforts.

Michael Dirda is on the staff of

By Alan Truscott

OST players can recall mak-M ing a thoroughly vile slam, in which the fates have smiled, if not beamed, on over-optimistic bidding. A strong candidate for the worst slam of all time to come home is the diagramed deal, played at the Phillip Morris European, mixed Championships held in Ost-

end, Belgium in March. The hero, in the play if not the bidding, was David Burn of England, who in the South scat. His partner's one no-trumo was the weak variety, and he eventually inged into six chibs. This would have been an inspired decision if

the dammy had prodoced the spade queen, and he would have settled for the jack. As it was, he spade and one diamond trick.

West, who selected a heart rather

than the unbid diamond suit. South won with the king, drew trumps and took three more heart tricks. On the last heart he discarded a diamond from the dummy. He then cashed two spade winners, reducing East to five diamonds, and led a diamond. This forced a ruff-andsluff and the "impossible" slam

To make the slam South had to find the hearts evenly divided, and have East with A-K-Q of diamond together with spade shortage. The chance of that is about 2 per cent. He also had to have a West player who would shun the obvious dia-mond lead, and an East player who would refrain from bidding dia-

monds. . This was a generous wedding gift



se Luxury site?

He received a friendly lead from from the fates, for he and his partner, Su Tick Burn, were on their

EAST. SOUTH AK74 AKJ951

West led the heart two.



Speed up the approval process.







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